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THE

BIOGRAPHICAL MIRROUR,

COMPRISING A SERIES OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN

ENGLISH PORTRAITS

OF

EMINENT AND DISTINGUISHED PERSONS,

FROM

ORIGINAL PICTURES AND DRAWINGS,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR LIVES AND WORKS.

VOLUME THE THIRD.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

CONTENTS.

Of those Persons whose Names are printed in small Capitals, there are no engraved Portraits extant.—The Pictures marked with an asterisk, have never been engraved, though there are Prints extant of the same Persons, taken from other Pictures.

		Page
1	*Robert Ker, or Carr, Earl of Somerſet, from a miniature by Hoſkins, at Strawberry-hill, - - - -	1
2	*Frances, Counteſs of Somerſet, from a miniature of the ſame ſize, by Iſaac Oliver, at Strawberry hill, - - -	10
3	*Thomas Egerton, Viſcount Brackley, and Baron Elleſmere, from an original picture in the Collection of his Grace the Duke of Bridgewater, - - - - -	11
4	THOMAS GALE, D.D. from an original drawing in the Pepyſian Collection in Magdalen College, Cambridge, - -	18
5	LADY LUCY STANLEY, from a Miniature of the ſame ſize by Iſaac Oliver, at Strawberry-hill, - - - -	21
6	*Venetia Stanley, Lady Digby, from a miniature of the ſame ſize by Peter Oliver, at Strawberry-hill, - - -	22
7	Dr. Robert Plot, from an original picture in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford, - - - - -	25
8	*Lucy Walter, from a miniature by Cooper, at Strawberry-hill,	28
9	*Sir William Dugdale, from an original picture in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford, - - - -	31
10	*Queen Catharine Parr, from a miniature by Holbein, at Strawberry-hill, - - - - -	36
11	EDWARD, THE FIRST LORD NORTH, from a picture at Peterhouſe College, in Cambridge, - - -	41
12	CHARLES, LORD NORTH AND GREY, from an original picture by Sir Peter Lely, in the collection of the Earl of Guildford, at Wroxton, - - - - -	44
13	*Arabella Churchill, from a picture by Jarvis, at Strawberry-hill.	45
14	Abraham Cowley, from an original picture by Sir Peter Lely, at Strawberry-hill, - - - -	47

CONTENTS.

		Page
15	Esther Inglis, from a drawing by herſelf of the ſame ſize, done with a pen; in the Bodleian library, Oxford, - -	52
16	Sir William Lockhart, from a drawing in the Collection of Robert Sterne Tighe, Eſq. - - -	54
17	Sir George Villiers, Knight, from an original picture by Cornelius Janſen, at Strawberry-hill, - - -	58
18	Sophia of Zell, from a drawing at Strawberry-hill, taken from the original picture in the Collection of the late Princeſs Amelia.	60
19	John Hoskins, from a miniature by himſelf, in the Collection of Willam Sotheby, Eſq. - - - -	64
20	Ralph, Lord Hopton, from a drawing in the Collection of Robert Sterne Tighe, Eſq. - - - - -	66
21	*Sir John Hotham, Bart. from an original drawing in the Pepyſian Collection, - - - - - -	73
22	Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Knight of the Bath, from a miniature of the ſame ſize by P. Battoni, in the Collection of the Earl of Eſſex, - - - -	77
23	Richard Rawlinson, LL. D. from an original picture in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford, - - - -	84
24	*William Shippen, from an original picture in the Collection of Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Shippen's niece, - - -	88
25	James Boſwell, from an original picture by Sir Joſhua Reynolds,	94



ROBERT CARR, Earl of SOMERSET.

From a Miniature, by Hoskins, at Strawberry Hill.

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ROBERT KER, OR CARR,
EARL OF SOMERSET.

OF this nobleman ſo much has already been ſaid in our account of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, that it will not be necessary here to relate minutely the particulars of that black tranſaction, in which he was a principal actor. His firſt riſe at court, however, his ſubſequent honours, and the pardon he obtained after the commiſſion of that crime, exhibit a curious picture of the groſs manners, imbecility, and injuſtice of James the Firſt, by whoſe favour he attained the moſt exorbitant power, and therefore are not unworthy of notice.

Robert Ker, or Carr,* was born about the year 1587, and was the third ſon of Sir Thomas Ker, laird of Fernihurſt, a Scottiſh gentleman of ruined fortune; who having ſuffered for his loyalty, obtained from King James, while yet in Scotland, the office of page for his ſon, in which ſtation he attended his maſter to England. Several of our hiſtorians have erroneouſly ſtated, that he was made a knight of the bath at that king's coronation; a circumſtance totally inconſiſtent with his ſituation at that time, as well as with the fact which firſt gave riſe to his high elevation, and will preſently be mentioned. They confounded him with a perſon of both his names, Sir Robert Ker, or Carr, who did indeed receive that honour at the coronation of James, was afterwards a gentleman of his bedchamber, and in 1633 was created by Charles the firſt, earl of Ancram.†

In Scotland, (as we have obſerved in the Life of Overbury,) the royal pages, agreeably to the French faſhion, uſed to ſtand on various parts of the king's carriage, when he went abroad in ſtate; but this not being the Engliſh cuſtom, twelve footmen were appointed to walk by King James's

* In England his name was uſually thus corruptly written, merely in conformity to the ſound.

† See Vol. II. p. 122, and the Notes there.

coach, in their room, as they had done by that of Elizabeth; and Carr, with the other pages of this deſcription, was diſmiſſed, at about the age of ſixteen, with a good ſuit of cloaths, and fifty pounds in his pocket.* With this little ſtock, to which probably ſome addition was made by his kinſman Sir Robert Ker, already mentioned, or his patron, the earl of Dunbar, he went to France; where his acquaintance with Sir Thomas Overbury, afterwards ſo fatal to that gentleman, appears to have firſt commenced. On his return he was recommended to James Lord Hay, afterwards earl of Carliſle; and being a young man of a comely perſon, and good addreſs, he was entertained in his ſervice, and was choſen by that nobleman, at a tilting, to preſent his ſhield and device to the king, in the performance of which office, his horſe ſtarting, he was thrown off, and broke his leg. This circumſtance attracted his majeſty's notice; and finding, on enquiry, that he had been formerly one of his pages, he became more intereſted about him; ordered him to be taken care of in his own palace; and after his recovery, not only made him a knight, and a groom of his bedchamber, but finding him very illiterate, condeſcended to become his inſtructor in the Latin tongue.

There is nothing in which our Engliſh hiſtorians are more deficient, than dates; often contenting themſelves with either leaving the reader entirely in the dark on this head, or informing him that an event happened "*about* ſuch a *time*;" when, had they taken the trouble to examine either manuſcripts or records, they might have attained that preciſion, which, while it gives perſpicuity to the narrative, furniſhes at the ſame time conſiderable aid to the memory. Wilſon places this event in 1611; but it probably happened on the 25th of July, 1607;‡ for Carr was knighted at Hampton Court, December 23, 1607; on the 2d of December, 1608, he obtained a grant of an annuity of £600 a year for fifteen years, which has not been noticed by any of his biographers; and about a month afterwards, (Jan. 9, 1608-9,) he procured a grant to him

* Hiſtory of King James I. p. 54.

‡ Welden informs us, that the accident happened on the anniverſary of the king's coronation, i.e. July 25.

and his heirs of Sir Walter Ralegh's manor of Sherborne in Dorſetſhire.* Theſe grants, we find, were conferred on one who had for ſome time baſked in the ſunſhine of royal favour.

In the very valuable collection entitled NUGÆ ANTIQUÆ, formed from the manuſcripts of Sir John Harrington, the tranſlator of Arioſto, is a letter relative to the extraordinary riſe of Carr, which exhibits ſo curious and lively a repreſentation of the manners of the court at that period, that every intelligent reader muſt be gratified by its inſertion. The editor of that work, in which the various papers it contains are very careleſsly and inaccurately arranged, appears to have affixed titles and dates to many of them merely from conjecture; and in the preſent inſtance has given the following letter, as written "by *Lord Thomas Howard* to Sir John Harrington in 1611." This date he was probably induced to affix by relying on Wilſon the hiſtorian, for there is no date to the letter itſelf; and from what has been already ſtated, compared with ſome circumſtances mentioned in this paper, there are good grounds for believing that it was written about October or November, 1607. The ſignature, "T. Howard," could not mean *Lord* Thomas Howard, for there was then no ſuch perſon, the nobleman who had been thus diſtinguiſhed during the reign of Elizabeth, having been created earl of Suffolk by King James in 1603.

"My good and truſty Knight,

"If you have good will and good health to perform what I ſhall commend, you may ſet forward for courte, whenever it ſuiteth your conveniency: the king hath often enquired after you, and would readily ſee and converſe again with "the merry blade," as he hath often called you ſince you was here.

"I will now premiſe certaine thinges to be obſerved by you toward well gaining our Princes good affection. He doth wondrouſly covet learned diſcourſe, of which you can furniſh out ample means: he doth admire good faſhion in cloaths: I pray you, give good heed hereunto. Strange devices oft come into mans conceit: ſome one regardeth the endowments

* See the Notes in vol. II. p. 124.

of the inward ſort, wit, valour, or virtue: another hath, perchance, ſpeciall affection towardes outward thinges, cloaths, deportment, and good countenance. I would wiſh you to be well trimmed: get a new jerkin, well bordered, and not too ſhort: the king ſaith, he liketh a flowing garment: be ſure it be not all of one ſort, but diverſly colourd; the collar falling ſomewhat down, and your ruff well ſtiffend and buſhy. We have lately had many gallants, who failed in their ſuits, for want of due obſervance of theſe matters. The king is nicely heedfull of ſuch points, and dwelleth on good looks and handſome accoutrements. Eighteen ſervants were lately diſcharged, and many more will be diſcarded, who are not to his liking in theſe matters. I wiſh you to follow my directions, as I wiſh you to gain all you deſire. ROBERT CARR is now moſt likely to win the princes affection, and doth it wonderfully *in a little time*. The prince leaneth on his arm, pinches his cheek, ſmoothes his ruffled garment; and when he looketh at Carr, directeth his diſcourſe to divers others. This young man doth much ſtudy all art and device: he hath changed his taylors and tiremen many times, and all to pleaſe the prince, who laugheth at the long grown faſhion of our young courtiers, and wiſheth for change every day. You muſt ſee Carr, before you go to the King, as he was with him a boy in Scotland, and knoweth his taſte and what pleaſeth. In your diſcourſe you muſt not dwell too long on any one ſubject, and touch but lightly on religion. Do not of yourſelf ſay, "*This is good* or *bad*;" but, "*If it were your Majesties good opinion, I myself should think* ſo and ſo." Aſk no more queſtions than what may ſerve to know the Princes thought. In private diſcourſe the King ſeldom ſpeaketh of any mans temper, diſcretion, or good virtues; ſo meddle not at all, but find out a clue to guide you to the heart and moſt delightfull ſubject of his mind.—I will adviſe one thing. The roan jennet whereon the king rideth every day, muſt not be forgotten to be praiſed; the good furniture, and, above all, what loſt a great man much notice the other day. A noble did come in ſuit of a place, and ſaw the King mounting the roan; delivered his petition, which was heeded and read, but no anſwer was given. The noble departed, and

came to courte the nexte day, but got no anſwer again. The lord treaſurer was then preſſed to move the Kings pleaſure touching the petition. When the King was aſked for anſwer thereto, he ſaid in ſome wrath, "*Shall a King give heed to a dirty paper, when a beggar noteth not his gilt ſtirrops?*" Now it fell out, that the King had new furniture when the noble ſaw him in the courte-yard, but was overcharged with confuſion, and paſſed by admiring the dreſſing of the horſe.—Thus, good knight, our noble failed in his ſuit.

"I could relate and offer ſome other remarks on theſe matters; but ſilence and diſcretion ſhould be linked together, like dog and bitch, for of them is gendred ſecurity: I am certain it proveth ſo at this place. You have lived to ſee the trim of old times, and what paſſed in the Queens days. Theſe thinges are no more the ſame: your Queen did talk of her ſubjects' love and good affection, and in good truth ſhe aimed well; our King talketh of his ſubjects fear and ſubjection, and herein I think he doth well too,—as long as it holdeth good. Carr hath all favours, as I told you before: the King teacheth him Latin every morning, and I think ſome one ſhould teach him Engliſh too; for, as he is a Scottiſh lad, he hath much need of better language. The King doth much covet his preſence: the ladies too are not behind hand in their admiration: for I tell you, good knight, this fellow is ſtraight-limbed, well-favoured, ſtrong-ſhouldered, and ſmooth-faced,* with ſome ſort of cunning and ſhew of modeſty; though, God wot, he well knoweth when to ſhew his impudence. You are not young; you are not handſome; you are not finely; and yet will you come to courte, and think to be well favoured. Why, I ſay again, good knight, that your learning may ſomewhat prove worthy hereunto: your Latin and your Greek, your Italian, your Spaniſh tongues,

* According to Wilſon, he "was rather well compacted than tall; his features and favour comely and handſome, rather than beautiful; the hair of his head flaxen, that of his face tinctured with yellow."—Donne repreſents him as almoſt a female beauty. From theſe ſeveral deſcriptions it is manifeſt, as we have already obſerved, that the engraved portrait given as his in the ILLUSTRIOUS HEADS, is that of ſome other perſon.

There is an original picture of him at the ſeat of the Marquis of Lothian in Scotland; and another, it is believed, at Woburn.

your wit and diſcretion, may be well looked unto for a while, as strangers at ſuch at a place: but theſe are not the thinges men live by now a days. Will you ſay the moon ſhineth all the ſummer? that the ſtarrs are bright jewels for Carrs ears; that the roan jennet ſurpaſſeth Bucephalus, and is worthy to be beſtridden by Alexander?—that his eyes are fire, his tail is Berenices hair?—and a few more ſuch fancies worthy your noticeing. Your lady is virtuous, and ſomewhat of a good huſwife; has lived in a courte in her time; and I believe you may venture her forthe again; but I know thoſe would not quietly reſte, were Carr to leer on their wives, as ſome do perceive, yea, and like it well too they ſhould be ſo noticed.—If any miſchance be to be wiſhed, 'tis breaking a leg in the King's preſence; for this fellow* owes all his favour to that bout: I think he hath better reaſon to ſpeak well of his own horſe, than of the Kings roan jennet. We are almoſt worn out in our endeavours to keep pace with this fellow in his duty and labour to gain favour; but all in vain. Where it endeth, I cannot gueſs, but honours are talked of ſpeedily for him.—I truſt this by my own ſon, that no danger may happen from our freedoms. If you come here, God ſpeed your ploughing at the Courte! I know you do it rarely at home: ſo adieu, my good knight, and I will always write me your truly loving old freinde, T. Howard."

Carr becoming daily a greater favourite with the King, he was in January, 1610-11, made treaſurer of Scotland, in the room of the earl of Dunbar. Soon afterwards he was honoured with the garter, and created Viſcount Rocheſter, and finally (3 Nov. 1614) earl of Somerſet. After the death of Robert Cecil earl of Saliſbury, in May, 1612, he obtained the cuſtody of the ſeals of both the ſecretaries of ſtate, and acted for ſome time as if he were poſſeſſed of thoſe offices; and in the following year, on the promotion of Thomas earl of Suffolk to the office of lord treaſurer, he

* This appellation, which is repeatedly applied to Carr, ſhews that this letter was written ſome time before December 1607, when he was *knighted*. A little lower this writer ſays, "honours are talked of ſpeedily for him." See alſo a former paragraph, "Robert Carr is now *moſt likely to win* the Prince's affection, and doth it wonderfully in a little time." He had not yet entirely won it.

was conſtituted lord chamberlain of the houſhold in his room. During the whole of his career, from the middle of the year 1610, to September, 1615, his power was unbounded, almoſt all the royal favours being diſpenſed through him alone.

Of his criminal intercourſe with Frances counteſs of Eſſex, which about the middle of the year 1612 became notorious; of the ſuit carried on by that lady againſt her huſband for the purpoſe of procuring a divorce; and of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury by their procurement, in conſequence of his friendly remonſtrances againſt their intended union, a full account has already been given in our ſecond volume. In Dec. 1613, a few months after the death of Overbury, he was married to the divorced Lady Eſſex, as we have already obſerved, with almoſt regal ſolemnity.* About a year and a half afterwards the murder having been diſcovered by the means of Sir Ralph Winwood,† all the minor agents concerned in that black tranſaction were executed; and Somerſet and his counteſs were brought to trial in May, 1616. From Bacon's Letters, publiſhed by Birch, it appears that the king was much alarmed during the trial, leſt Somerſet ſhould bring ſome charge againſt him, of what nature has never been diſcovered.‡

* A particular account of the celebration of their nuptials, may be found in Coke's Detection of the Court and State of England, vol. i. p. 77.

† Welden aſſerts, that during the whole time Somerſet was a favourite, "he did nothing baſe for private gain:" but the aſſertion is untrue. He received ſeven thouſand pounds from Sir Ralph Winwood, for making him ſecretary of ſtate: and ſeldom confirmed an office on any ſuitor without a bribe.

Roger Coke, from the information of a kinſman, one of Sir Edward Coke's ſons, ſays, that when the murder of Overbury was diſcovered by Sir Ralph Winwood, (October, 1615,) the king was at Royſton, and Somerſet with him. Winwood immediately went to his majeſty, and informed him of the particulars; in conſequence of which a meſſenger was diſpatched to Sir Edward Coke in London, to ſend down a warrant to arreſt Somerſet. Sir Edward made out the warrant accordingly, and ſent word to the king that he would wait upon him that day. "The meſſenger," Coke adds, "went back poſt to Royſton, and arrived there about ten in the morning. The king had a loathſome way of lolling his arms about his favourites' necks, and kiſſing them: and in this poſture the meſſenger found the king with Somerſet, [who was about to ſet out for London, as his majeſty was for Newmarket] ſaying, "*when ſhall I ſee thee again?*" When he was arreſted by Sir Edward Coke's warrant, Somerſet exclaimed, that never ſuch an affront was offered to a peer of England in the king's preſence. "*Nay, man,*" ſays the king, "*if* Coke *ſends for* ME, *I muſt go.*" And when he was gone, "*Now the Deel go with thee,*" ſayd he, "*for I will never ſee thy face more.*" Detection, vol. i. p. 87.

‡ Letters, Speeches, &c. of Lord Chancellor Bacon, 8vo. 1763, p. 63. Dr. Birch juſtly obſerves, that "the king's apprehenſion of being *taxed* by Somerſet on his trial, though for what is not known, accounts in ſome meaſure for his majeſty's extreme uneaſineſs of mind till the trial was over, and for the management uſed by Sir Francis Bacon in particular, as appears from his letters, to prevail upon the earl to ſubmit to be tried, and to keep him in temper during his trial; *leſt he*, as the king expreſſes it in

The counteſs of Somerſet acknowledged her crime, and her huſband was alſo found guilty of Overbury's murder on the cleareſt evidence; but James, whether from his former partiality, or, as ſeems from various circumſtances extremely probable, from an apprehenſion that Somerſet might at his execution betray the important ſecret in his keeping, ſpared both their lives, and they were confined in the Tower till Jan. 1621-2, when they were removed to Lord Wallingford's ſeat in Oxfordſhire, where they were permitted to reſide, but not to paſs beyond a circuit of three miles round it. A few months before the death of James, who according to Sir Anthony Welden correſponded almoſt weekly with Somerſet to the laſt, they obtained a full pardon; but of his great eſtate, which is ſaid to have conſiſted of a revenue of £19,000 a year, and £200,000 in perſonal property, he was ſuffered to retain a very ſmall portion.

Not long before her trial, the counteſs was brought to-bed of a daughter, named Anne, who in 1637 was married to one of the moſt accompliſhed noblemen of that day, William Lord Ruſſel, afterwards earl, and finally duke, of Bedford. His father, Francis earl of Bedford, was at firſt very averſe to this match; but at length finding his ſon extremely attached to the lady, gave his conſent to their union, on condition that her father gave her a portion of £12,000: to raiſe which ſum he was obliged to mortgage his houſe and eſtate at Chiſwick, and all his remaining plate, jewels and houſhold furniture.* This is almoſt the only cir-

an apoſtille on Sir Francis's letter of the 28th of April, 1616, *upon the one part commit unpardonable errours, and I on the other ſeem to puniſh him in the ſpirit of revenge.*—See more on this ſubject in Mr. Mallet's Life of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, who cloſes his remarks with a reference to a letter of Somerſet to the king, printed in the CABALA, and written in an high ſtyle of expoſtulation, and ſhewing, through the affected obſcurity of ſome expreſſions, that there was an important ſecret in his keeping, of which his majeſty dreaded a diſcovery."

* Letter from Mr. Garrard to lord Strafford, May 23, 1636-7. Strafford's Lett. vol. ii. p. 58. The writer ſays, he ſold his eſtate, but it appears from the Court Rolls of Chiſwick (ſee Lyſon's ENVIRONS OF LONDON, ii. 194,) that the money was raiſed by mortgage; which not having been redeemed, the eſtate became the property of Philip earl of Pembroke. "In the pariſh books the earl is recorded as being in arrear, for rates, anno. 1625." Ibid. p. 193. n.

The writer of the Life of Sir William D'Avenant in the BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA (vol. iv. p. 632, note B.) obſerves, that "Mr. Langbaine ſays the play of ALBOVINE was dedicated to the *duke* of Somerſet, in which ſtrange miſtake he is followed by later writers: but the play itſelf plainly proves that it was addreſſed to the *unfortunate* Robert Ker, earl of Somerſet, (D'Avenant's Works, P. II. p. 414.) and it is very evident from thence that *this nobleman was not ſo little conſidered under his*

cumſtance known of this once powerful favourite, after his fall. He ſurvived that event near thirty years; dying in July, 1645, on the 17th of which month he was interred in the church of St. Paul's, Covent Garden.

misfortunes, *as is generally imagined*."—For this inference, however, there is no ground; for the truth is, that the play here referred to, was firſt printed in quarto, in 1629, without any dedication; and though in the folio edition publiſhed in 1673, after D'Avenant's death, we find a dedication "to the *earl* of Somerſet," it is unqueſtionably a miſtake, and the perſon meant was William Seymour, marquis of Hertford, and *duke* of Somerſet. In one of the copies of verſes prefixed, Mr. Hyde, afterwards lord Clarendon, ſpeaks of the *reſpectability* of D'Avenant's *patron*; and another of his encomiaſts mentions the *wars being done*. The dedication, as well as the encomiaſtick verſes, were probably written long after the original production of D'Avenant's play, and the word *earl* in the folio copy was merely a miſprint. William Seymour, marquis of Hertford, was reſtored to the dukedom of Somerſet by the reverſal of a former attainder, in 1660, and was very likely to be a patron of D'Avenant, both of them having ſuffered much in the royal cauſe.

FRANCES, COUNTESS OF SOMERSET.

OF this lady ſo much has already been ſaid in the account of Sir Thomas Overbury, and of her huſband, that, to avoid unneceſſary repetition, we ſhall merely refer the reader to thoſe memoirs. She was the ſecond daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and was born about the year 1593. Her beauty is acknowledged by all the writers of the time to have been equal to her profligacy. Wilſon the hiſtorian, who has ſpoken of her crimes with that deteſtation which they deſerved, acknowledges that "ſhe had a ſweet and bewitching countenance." After her condemnation for the murder of Overbury, ſhe lived ſixteen years, and reſided in the ſame houſe with her huſband, but ceaſed to be an object of deſire; becoming, from a female malady, ſo loathſome, that "he lived to abhor her."* Of this malady ſhe died in great pain, Auguſt 23, 1632, at the age of thirty-nine.

* See the account extracted from the manuſcript Memoirs of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, *ante*, vol. II. p. 132, and Wilſon's Memoirs of the reign of James the Firſt, p. 88.—Wilſon, who has given a very loathſome account of her diſeaſe and death, ſays, that ſhe and her huſband lived for many years in the ſame houſe without ſpeaking to each other.

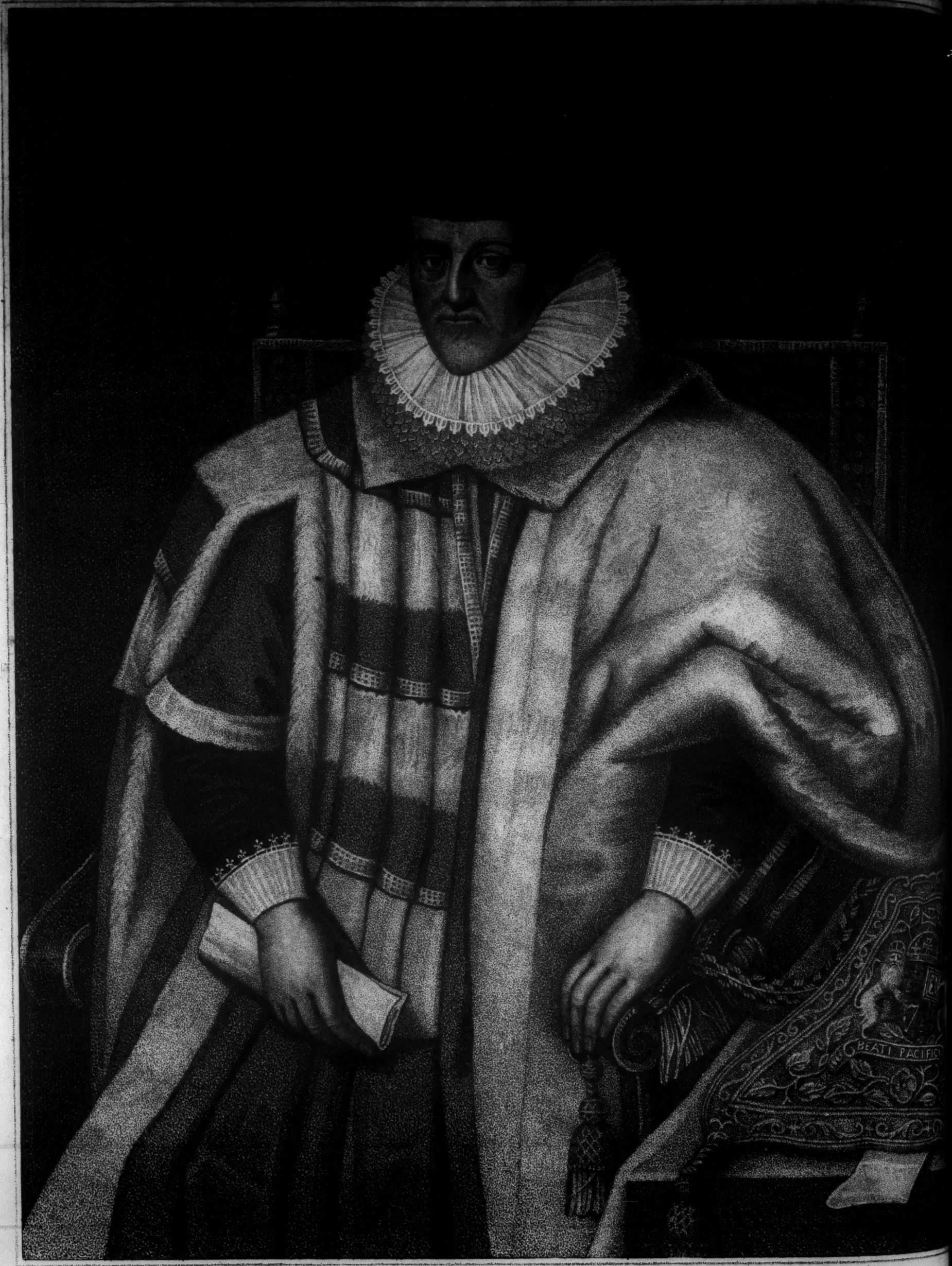


FRANCES HOWARD,

Countefs of **ESSEX & SOMERSET.**

From a Picture the same Size, by Isaac Oliver, at Strawberry Hill.

Pub. Jan.1. 1802. by S. Harding, N.o 127. Pall Mall.



To the Reverend
Francis Henry Egerton, M.A. F.R.S. and A.S.
This Portrait of Thomas Egerton,
BARON of ELLESMERE, VISCOUNT BRACKLEY,
and Lord High Chancellor of England, &c. &c. &c.
copied from an Original Picture in the possession of
His GRACE the DUKE of BRIDGEWATER,
Is with permission humbly dedicated by
SILVESTER HARDING.

THOMAS EGERTON,

BARON ELLESMERE,

WAS the ſon of Sir Richard Egerton, whoſe father, Sir Ralph, was eſcheator of Cheſhire, ranger of De-la-mere foreſt, and one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to King Henry VIII. who knighted him for his valour and conduct at the ſieges of Terouenne and Tournay, and the battle of the Spurs; and alſo, in conſideration of his good ſervices, appointed him ſtandard bearer of England for life. Sir Ralph was lineally deſcended from Philip, high ſheriff of Cheſhire, temp. Edward I. who poſſeſſing the manor of Egerton, in Cheſhire, took, according to the cuſtom of that age, the ſurname of Egerton, from the place of his reſidence. This famous and knightly family, as Camden ſtyles it, is deſcended from Robert Fitzhugh, baron of Malpas, in the time of William the Conqueror; which Robert, is direct anceſtor to the ſeveral families of Cholmondeley, and all the families of Egerton.

Thomas, the ſubject of this memoir, was born in Cheſhire about 1540. In 1556, he was admitted a commoner of Braze-noſe college, Oxford, and from thence he removed to Lincolns Inn, where he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the law with great aſſiduity and ſucceſs. There is extant a traditional anecdote, that Queen Elizabeth, whoſe diſcerning judgment ſelected the ableſt men in every department of government to be the inſtruments of her happy and auſpicious reign, being in court, while he was pleading in a cauſe againſt the crown, exclaimed, "*By my troth, he ſhall never plead againſt me again,*" and cauſed him to be made of her council. In 1581, ſhe appointed him her ſolicitor general. The next year he was choſen lent reader of the ſociety of Lincolns Inn; and he was alſo made one of the governors of that ſociety. He was made attorney general in 1592; and maſter of the rolls in 1594. On the 6th of May, 1596, he

was appointed lord keeper, " only by her majeſty's gracious favour, and by her own choice, without any mediator, or competitor:" and at the ſame time he was ſworn in privy counſellor: (Birch's memoirs, vol. II. and Bacon's MSS.) All men, ſays Camden, were full of expectation of his integrity and abilities; and Fuller obſerves, that if Camden had reviſed his work, in a ſecond edition, he would have afforded him a full-faced commendation, when this lord had turned his expectation into performance.

In January, 1599, he loſt his ſecond wife; and, in the following ſummer, died at Dublin Caſtle his eldeſt ſon, a young man of great promiſe, and uncommon attainments, who went to Ireland with Lord Eſſex, and ſerved in the army under his command.* In 1600 the lord keeper married to his third wife, Alice, counteſs dowager of Derby, (relict of Ferdinando Stanley, earl of Derby) the perſon for whom Milton wrote " Arcades." " The lord keeper" *(Rowland White, esq; to Sir Robert Sydney, 24 Oct.* 1600,) " upon Tueſday morning married the counteſs dowager of Derby. It is given out that his ſon, Mr. John Egerton, ſhall marry her ſecond daughter." By which ſubſequent alliance the branch of the houſe of Egerton, which deſcends from that marriage, becomes connected with the royal family of England by common deſcent from Henry VII. and Elizabeth his queen: for, upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, the iſſue of Mary, queen dowager of France, by Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk, became joint coheirs to Henry VII. and the houſe of Tudor, with Margaret, queen of Scots, the elder ſiſter.†

At the death of Queen Elizabeth, the lord keeper, upon the 3d of May, 1603, reſigned the great ſeal to King James, who delivered it back again, confirming his office, and commanding him to uſe it as he had done before: and on the 19th of July, the king put a new great ſeal into his hands, accompanied with a paper of his own writing, by which he created him

* Amongſt the Harl. MSS. 2129, art. 68, fol. 44, is a curious account of his funeral, which is printed in the Topographer, vol. I. p. 126.

† See lord chief juſtice Hale's Juriſdiction of Parliament, 4to. London, 1796. p. 155. Edit. Hargrave.

baron of Elleſmere, for his good and faithful ſervices, not only in the adminiſtration of juſtice, but alſo in council. On the 24th of the ſame month, he conſtituted him lord high chancellor of England. On the 18th of May, 1603, he reſigned the maſterſhip of the rolls, which was conferred on Edward Bruce, afterwards baron of Kinloſs. On the 25th and 26th of November, 1603, the lord chancellor ſate as lord high ſteward, when Henry, lord Cobham, and Thomas, lord Grey de Wilton, were tried by their peers. In 1604, the lord chancellor was with certain other commiſſioners authorized by act of parliament to treat about an union betwixt England and Scotland. The whole of this tranſaction, and the cauſes of its failure, are ſtated at large in the 5th vol. of the Parliamentary Hiſtory of England. In 1605, he was appointed high ſteward of the city of Oxford; and in 1610, he was unanimouſly elected into the honourable office of chancellor of that famous and learned univerſity.

On the 19th of January, 1615, the lord chancellor being in his ſeventy fifth year, and now very ill, a profeſſional attack from that great lawyer the lord chief juſtice Coke, threw great anxiety upon his mind. The chief point in controverſy was, whether the Chancery can relieve, by ſubpœna, after judgment given at common law, in the ſame matter. Sir Edward Coke had tried and determined a cauſe at common law, in which a man having juſt left a witneſs, upon whoſe evidence the iſſue of the cauſe depended, in the act of drinking, anſwered upon oath that he left him in ſuch a condition, that if he continued in it but a quarter of an hour, he was a dead man. Upon this colluſion the plaintiff removed the cauſe into Chancery; and the defendant, having already had judgment at common law, refuſed to obey the orders of the court of Chancery; on which the chancellor, for contempt of court, committed them to priſon. They preferred two indictments againſt the chancellor, and he was threatened with a præmunire in the Star-chamber. Sir Francis Bacon's account of the effect this had upon the mind of the chancellor, his ſentiments upon the tranſaction, and his opinion (who was attorney general at the time) upon the point of law, appears from his letters to the king. "That which

happened," ſays he, " the laſt day of the term, and that which all men condemn, the ſuppoſed laſt day of my lord chancellor's life, there were two indictments preferred for præmunire, for ſuits in chancery, after judgment in common law." Again, " that which happened the laſt day of the term, concerning certain indictments, in the nature of præmunire, preferred into the King's Bench, I muſt ſay, was *omni tempore nimium, et hoc tempore alienum.*" He calls it " a great and public affront, not only to the reverend and well deſerving perſon of the chancellor, and at a time when he was thought to be a dying, which was barbarous, but to the high court of Chancery." " But," adds he, " this buſineſs has ſtirred the old man. He ſheweth to deſpiſe it, but he is full of it, and almoſt like a young duelliſt, that findeth himſelf behind hand." " This matter," ſays Sir William Blackſtone, (in his Comment. book 3, cap. 4) " being brought before the king, was by him referred to his learned counſel for their advice and opinion: who reported ſo ſtrongly in favour of the courts of equity, that his majeſty gave judgment in their behalf; but not contented with the irrefragable reaſons and precedents produced by his counſel, *for the chief juſtice was clearly in the wrong*, he choſe rather to decide the queſtion by referring it to the plenitude of his royal prerogative."

The chancellor having repelled with credit and ſucceſs this extraordinary attack, made through the haughty and vindictive ſpirit of lord chief juſtice Coke, and being recovered from his indiſpoſition, was on the 12th of May, 1616, conſtituted lord high ſteward, for the trial of Robert Carr earl of Somerſet, and Frances, his wife.

The lord chancellor being now more than 76 years old, entreated the king by the moſt earneſt ſolicitation to give him an honourable diſcharge from his high office.

" Moſt gracious Sovereign,

" I find, through my great age accompanied with grief and infirmities, my ſenſe and conceipt is become dull and heavy, my memory decayed,

my judgment weak, my hearing imperfect, my voice and ſpeech failing and faltering, and in all the powers and faculties of my mind and body, great debility."

" Wherefore, conſcientia imbecillitatis, my humble ſuit to your moſt ſacred majeſty is, to be diſcharged of this great place, which I have long ſerved."—The remainder of this letter, and another letter to the ſame purport is printed in the Cabala, and in the 5th volume of the new edition of the Biog. Brit. in " A Sketch of the Life of the Lord Chancellor Egerton."

The king at laſt conſented, and parted with an old and faithful ſervant with all imaginable tenderneſs; and, as a mark of his royal favour and approbation, advanced him to the dignity of Viſcount Brackley, on the 16th of November, 1616. but he ſtill held the ſeals till the Hilary term following, when on the 3d of March, 1616, his majeſty went to viſit him, and received the ſeals from his hands with tears of gratitude and reſpect. His illneſs encreaſing, the king, as a further teſtimony of his good will, ſent to him the earl of Buckingham, and Sir Francis Bacon, on the 15th of March, to ſignify his intention of honouring him with an earldom, and making him preſident of the council. But he was now ſo far paſt, that with a grateful and affectionate countenance, but with a faultering voice, he liſped out, " *That these things now were all to him, but vanities.*" He died the ſame day, on the 15th of March, 1617, at York houſe, in the Strand; and on the 6th of April was buried at Dodleſton, in Cheſhire.

Two months after his death his only ſurviving ſon, John, was promoted to the honour intended for his father, and created earl of Bridgewater. This earl, for whom Milton wrote the maſque of Comus,* died on the 4th of December, 1686, leaving by Lady Elizabeth Cavendiſh, daughter to the famous and loyal marquis (afterwards duke) of Newcaſtle, John 3d earl, who died 1701, æt. 55. By Lady Jane Powlett, eldeſt daughter of the 1ſt duke of Bolton, John, 3d earl, left Scroop 4th earl, and 1ſt duke of

* See Todd's Comus, 8vo. London, 1798.

Bridgewater, who died 1745, leaving by his ſecond wife, Lady Rachel Ruſſel, daughter to Wriotheſley, 2d duke of Bedford, John 2d duke, who dying 1748, was ſucceeded by his brother, Francis 3d and preſent duke of Bridgewater, great patron of the arts, and the patriotic father of inland navigation.

No one ever held the ſeals ſo long as Lord Chancellor Egerton, namely, almoſt twenty-one years. Lord Hardwick was appointed to them 17th Feb. 1737, and reſigned them in November, 1756.

A more unblemiſhed character no man perhaps ever left than Lord Chancellor Egerton. Manly, dignified, venerable in his perſon, his interior preſented a ſubject of higher admiration. Of his abilities, of his legal knowledge, of his integrity, of his virtues in private life, of his faith, and religious practice, the teſtimony is uniform. Neither the tittle-tattle of all the letters, memoirs, and anecdotes, which have been ſedulouſly raked up concerning this period, nor the virulence of ſcandal, nor the prejudice of party, have ventured to throw a ſtain upon his memory. All that is great, all that is good, have invariably ſpoken of him with gratitude, reverence, affection, and reſpect.

This great man was an eminent patron of genius and literature; and we cannot form an idea of him as a general ſcholar, and encourager of learning, on higher authority, than from the teſtimony of that luminary of ſcience, who has left us the following monument raiſed to the univerſal erudition of his illuſtrious friend, and benefactor.

" Few have like uſe of learning, or like judgment in learning, as I have obſerved in your lordſhip. And again, you have been a great planter of learning, not only in thoſe places in the church, which have been in your own gift, but alſo in your commendatory vote, no man hath more conſtantly held *detur digniori*. And therefore both your lordſhip is beholding to learning, and learning beholding to you." &c.—Sir Francis Bacon to the lord chancellor.

Sir John Davies owed much of his advancement in life to his favour, as likewiſe did Biſhop Williams, and in ſome meaſure Sir Francis Bacon.

So alſo did Dr. Richard Field; Dr. King, biſhop of London; Dr. Barlow, biſhop of Lincoln; and Dr. Carew, biſhop of Exeter. Dr. Donne lived five years in his houſe as his chief ſecretary, and there fell in love with the daughter of Sir George More, niece to the chancellor's lady, a circumſtance which affected the colour of the poet's whole life.* The poet Danyil was patronized by the chancellor, to whom he addreſſes one of his poems. Ben Jonſon addreſſes three epigrams to the chancellor: his 74th epigram is as follows:

" Whilſt thy weigh'd judgments, Egerton, I hear,
" And know thee, then, a judge, not of one year;
" Whilſt I behold thee live with pureſt hands,
" That no affection on thy voice commands,
" That ſtill thou'rt preſent in the better cauſe,
" And no leſs wiſe than ſkilful in the laws;
" Whilſt thou are certain to thy words, once gone,
" As is thy conſcience, which is always one:
" The virgin, long ſince fled from earth, I ſee
" T' our times returned, hath made her heav'n in thee."

* See Walton's Life of Donne.

THOMAS GALE, D. D.

OF this learned writer, a correct and conciſe account having been given by the Rev. Dr. Knight, we ſhall inſert it in that gentleman's own words.

"Thomas Gale, D. D. was born at Scruton in Yorkſhire, [in 1635,] and educated at Weſtminſter School, from whence he went to Cambridge; was admitted into Trinity college [about 1650,] and afterwards became fellow of the ſame, and Greek profeſſor of the Univerſity. In 1672, he was choſen Head-Maſter of St. Paul's School in London, and had the honour to be employed by the City in writing their elegant inſcription on the Monument, erected in memory of the dreadful conflagration in 1666. In the year 1676, he was made Prebendary of St. Paul's, being one of them called *consumpt per mare*. He was alſo a member of the Royal Society; and gave to the repoſitory of Greſham College a Roman urn, with its aſhes. About the year 1697, he gave to the new library of Trinity College a great number of curious Arabick manuſcripts. After he had continued Head-Maſter of St. Paul's School for twenty-five years, he was in 1697 made Dean of the metropolitan church of York, where he kept a good table, and was particularly remarkable for his care and good government, and repairing and beautifying the fabrick of the cathedral.

"As to his character, he was a learned divine, a great hiſtorian and antiquary; one of the beſt Grecians of the age; and *to whom I must ever own myself indebted upon many accounts*.

"The ſeveral works he has publiſhed are undoubted evidences of his indefatigable induſtry and labour; of which this following is a catalogue. 1. Herodoti Halicarnaſſei Hiſtoriarum, Lib. 9.—2. Jamblicus de Myſteriis Ægyptiorum.—3. Rhetores Selecti.—4. Hiſtoriæ Poeticæ Scriptores Antiquis.—5. Opuſcula Mythologica, Phyſica, et Ethica.—6. Græcum Pſalterium juxta exemplar Alexandrinum.—7. Hiſtoriæ Britannicæ et Anglicanæ Scriptores xxv. vol. ii. Beſides which there were amongſt his



THOMAS GALE, D.D.

From a Drawing in the Pepys's Collection, at Cambridge.

Pub. Jan. 1. 1802. by S. Harding. N°. 127 Pall Mall.

papers Manuſcripts very near ready for the preſs: 1. Jamblicus de vita Pythagoræ. 2. Origines Philocalia variis MSS. collecta, emendata, et nova verſione donata. 3. Antonini Imperatoris Itinerarium inſcriptionibus et ſcholiis illuſtratum. And 4. Sermons on ſeveral feſtivals. The two laſt were publiſhed ſince his death.

" He was maſter of a noble library of choice and valuable books, as well as of a curious collection of many eſteemed manuſcripts, which, with his eſtate, he has left to his worthy ſon, Roger Gale, eſq. As he was converſant with the learned of our nation, ſo alſo he was well known to foreigners, and had a particular correſpondence with Huetius, Mabillon, Raluzius, Jacobus Capellus, Sebaſtian Feſchius, Joannes Radolfus, Weſtenius of Baſil, Henry Weſtenius of Amſterdam, Grævius, Ludovicus Picques, and many others.—He departed this life in the ſixty-ſeventh year of his age, at the Deanery of York, April the 8th, 1702.

" Dr. Gale was interred at the Eaſt end of the cathedral church of York, and over him is a black marble with the following epitaph:

Æ. M. S.
THOMÆ GALE, S. T. P. Decani Ebor.
Viri, ſi quis alius,
ob multifariam eruditionem
apud ſuos exteroſque celeberrimi.
Quale nomen et ſui deſiderium
Poſteris reliquit,
Apud Cantabrigienſes
Collegium S. S. Trinitatis et
Græcæ linguæ Profeſſoris regii cathedra;
Apud Londinenſes
Viri literatiſſimi in rempublicam
et patriæ commodum
Ex gymnaſio Paulino emiſſi;

Apud Eboracenſes
Hujus res eccleſiæ
Heu ! vix quinquennio
At dum per mortem licuit
Sedulò et fideliter adminiſtrata ;
Et ubicunque agebat donata luce
Veneranda linguæ Græcæ
Et hiſtoriæ Anglicanæ
Monumenta,
Marmore loquaciora,
Perennióra,
Teſtantur.
Ob. Apr. A. S. H. 1702. æt. ſuæ LXVII.



LADY LUCY PERCY.

From the fine Miniature by Isaac Oliver, at Strawberry-hill

Pub. by S. Harding, 127. Pall Mall. Jan. 1. 1802.

LADY LUCY STANLEY.

THIS lady was ſecond daughter of Thomas Percy, the ſeventh earl of Northumberland; the unfortunate nobleman who was engaged in the northern inſurrection, and being attainted of high treaſon, was beheaded, Auguſt 22, 1572. Her mother was Lady Anne, third daughter of Henry Somerſet, third earl of Worceſter.

Lady Lucy Percy having had an only brother who died young in 1560, became a coheir to her father,—ſo far as the operation of the attainder would permit.

She was married to Sir Edward Stanley, knight of the bath, of Tonge Caſtle in Shropſhire, and of Einſham in Oxfordſhire; who was ſon and heir of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Winwick in Lancaſhire, knight, who died 18th Dec. 1576, and was the ſecond ſon of Edward Stanley, third earl of Derby. Sir Edward Stanley, Lady Lucy's huſband, died 18th June, 1632, æt. 69, and was buried at Einſham; leaving by her, three ſurviving daughters, his coheirs, of whom Lady Venetia married Sir Kenelm Digby.

Lady Lucy Stanley was buried at Walthamſtow in Eſſex, with four of her daughters. The exact time of her death is not known; but there are grounds for believing that ſhe died in the early part of the reign of James the Firſt.

VENETIA, LADY DIGBY.

VENETIA, the wife of the celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby, was daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Stanley, knight of the bath, of Tonge Caſtle in Shropſhire, and of Einſham in Oxfordſhire, (ſon and heir of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Winwick in Lancaſhire, ſecond ſon of Edward third earl of Derby, by a coheir of Sir George Vernon of Haddon.) Her mother was Lady Lucy Percy, daughter and coheir of Henry Percy, ſeventh earl of Northumberland, beheaded for his inſurrection in the north, 1572.* Her father, Sir Edward Stanley, died the 18th of June, 1632, æt. 69, and was buried at Einſham.

Lady Digby was eminent for her perſonal charms; and made herſelf remarkable in ſome other way, of which the particulars have eſcaped (if they are any where to be found) the writer of this article. The fact cannot be doubted from the following unexplained paſſage in Lord Clarendon's character of her huſband, Sir Kenelm Digby.

"He had," ſays the noble hiſtorian, "all the advantages that nature and an excellent education could give him, which with a great confidence and preſentneſs of mind, buoyed him up againſt all thoſe prejudices and diſadvantages, (as the attainder and execution of his father, for a crime of the higheſt nature; *his own marriage with a lady*, though of an extraordinary beauty, *of as extraordinary a fame*; his changing and rechanging his religion; and ſome perſonal vices and licences in his life,) which would have ſuppreſſed and ſunk any other man, but never clouded or eclipſed him, from appearing in the beſt places, and the beſt company, and with the beſt eſtimation and ſatisfaction."†

* And therefore her deſcendants would be clearly coheirs to all the ancient baronies of the Percy family, were it not for his attainder: his brother Henry ſucceeded as eighth earl of Northumberland, in conſequence of an entail.

† Life of Lord Clarendon, vol. i. p. 33, 34. 8vo.



S. Harding del. *A. Birrell sculp.*

LADY VENETIA DIGBY.

From a Miniature by Isaac Oliver,

at Strawberry-hill.

Pub. by S. Harding, 127 Pall Mall, Jan. 1. 1802.



Mr. Pennant in his journey from Cheſter to London, deſcribing Gothurſt in Buckinghamſhire, a ſeat which formerly belonged to Sir Kenelm Digby, ſays, that " in the long room above ſtairs is this lady's picture, in a Roman habit, with curled locks. In one hand is a ſerpent; the other is on a pair of white doves. She is painted at Windſor in the ſame emblematick manner, but in a different dreſs, and with accompaniments explanatory of the emblems. The doves ſhew her innocency; the ſerpent, which ſhe handles with impunity, ſhews her triumph over the envenomed tongues of the times."

" Lord Clarendon," adds Mr. Pennant, " muſt allude to her exculpation of the charge againſt her, whatever it was, when he mentions her as a lady of an extraordinary beauty, of as extraordinary fame." But ſurely Mr. Pennant, by dropping a word or two, has put a very wrong interpretation on Lord Clarendon's words. Her " extraordinary fame" is put in oppoſition to " her extraordinary beauty;" by which he implies, that it was ſufficient to counterbalance it, and to co-operate in depreſſing the fame of her huſband.

" In the ſame picture," continues Mr. Pennant, " is a genius about to place a wreath on her head. Beneath her is a Cupid proſtrate, and behind him is calumny, with two faces, flung down and bound; a beautiful compliment on her victory over malevolence. Her hair in this picture is light, and differs in colour from that in the other. I have heard from a deſcendant of hers, that ſhe affected different hair-dreſſes, and different-coloured eye-brows, to ſee which beſt became her.

" Sir Kenelm was ſo enamoured with her beauty, that he was ſaid to have attempted to exalt her charms, and preſerve her health, by a variety of whimſical experiments; among others, that of feeding her with capons, fed with the fleſh of vipers; and that to improve her complexion, he was perpetually inventing new coſmeticks. Probably ſhe fell a victim to theſe arts; for ſhe was found dead in her bed, May 1, 1633, ætat. 33. She was buried in Chriſt Church, London, under a large inſulated tomb of

black marble, with her buſt at the top: this periſhed in the great fire."*

William Habington, the poet, who married a daughter of Lord Powis, by Lady Eleanor Percy, firſt couſin to Lady Digby's mother, has in his "Caſtara," an elegy upon this celebrated beauty; and Ben Jonſon honoured her memory with a poem, entitled "RUPHEME, or the Fair Fame, left to poſteritie, of that truly noble the Lady Venetia Digby, late wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, knight, &c. conſiſting of theſe ten pieces: The dedication of her cradle:—the ſong of her deſcent:—the picture of her body:—her mind:—her being choſen a muſe:—her fair offices:—her happie match:—her hopefull iſſue:—her ΑΠΟΘΕΩΣΙΣ, or relation to the ſaints:—her inſcription, or crowne.

"Vivam amare voluptas, defunctam religio."

* Journey to London, p. 335, 336, 337. Mr. Pennant has given an engraving from a buſt of her at Gothurſt.



Dr. ROBERT PLOT.

From an Original in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford.

Pub Sep. 1. 1802. by S. Harding, 127, Pall Mall.

DR. ROBERT PLOT.

ROBERT PLOT was born at Sutton-Barne, in the pariſh of Borden, near Sittingbourne in Kent, in 1641, being the ſon of Robert Plot of the ſame place, a captain of militia for the hundred of Middleton, who died the 20th of April, 1669, æt. 63 (grandſon of another Robert, who bought Sutton-Barne, 2d Eliz.).* He was educated at the free-ſchool at Wye, and entered a ſtudent of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, under the celebrated Joſiah Pullen, 24th of March, 1657-8. At the uſual time he took the degrees of Bachelor and Maſter of Arts, and in 1671, that of LL. D. Afterwards he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1682, one of their ſecretaries. He publiſhed their "Philoſophical Tranſactions," from No. 143 to No. 166, incluſive. In 1683 he was appointed firſt keeper of the Aſhmole Muſeum, by its founder, and about the ſame time became the firſt profeſſor of chemiſtry there; all which places he retained till the beginning of the year 1690. In 1687 he was made ſecretary to the Earl Marſhal, or Court of Chivalry; which court was then renewed, after it had lain dormant from the year 1641. In 1695 the Earl Marſhal nominated him Mowbray Herald Extraordinary; and two days afterwards he was appointed Regiſtrar of the Court of Honour.† He died of the ſtone, 30th of April, 1696, at his houſe at Borden, æt. 55. He married Rebecca, the daughter of Mr. Ralph Sherwood, citizen and grocer of London, (widow of Henry Burman,) who died in 1705. She was his ſecond wife; his former wife, whom he married in 1669, having been Mrs. Francis Colebrond.† By his laſt wife he left iſſue two ſons,

* Haſted's HIST. of KENT, ii. 565. † Wood's ATH. ii. 1120.

Robert Plot of Sutton-Barne, who died about 1746, leaving only a daughter; and Ralph Sherwood Plot, of Newington.*

Natural hiſtory being his delight, in 1677 he publiſhed "The Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire," in folio, (reprinted in 1705, with additions and corrections;) and in 1686, "The Natural Hiſtory of Staffordſhire," folio. In 1685 he publiſhed "De Origine Fontium, Tentamen Philoſophicum. In prælectione habitâ coram ſocietate philoſophicâ, nuper Oxonii inſtitutâ ad ſcientiam naturalem promovendam." Oxon. 8vo. He alſo wrote the nine following papers in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions:" 1. "An account of Elden-hole in Derbyſhire;"— 2. "The formation of ſalt and ſand from brine;" No. 145.— 3. "A diſcourſe concerning the effects of the great froſt on trees and other plants, in 1683;" No. 165.— 4. "A Diſcourſe of perpetual lamps;" No. 166.— 5. The Hiſtory of the Weather at Oxford in 1684; or the obſervations of a full year, made by order of the Philoſophical Society at Oxford;" No. 169.— 6. "A large and curious Account of the Amianthos, or Abeſtine Linen;" No. 1708.— 7. A Diſcourſe concerning the moſt ſeaſonable time of felling timber, written at the requeſt of Samuel Pepys, Eſq. Secretary to the Admiralty;" No. 192.— 8. "Of an Iriſhman of an extraordinary ſize, viz. Edward Malone, 19 years old, ſeven feet, ſeven inches high;" No. 240.— 9. "A Catalogue of electrical bodies;" No. 245.

In 1680 he publiſhed "The Clog, or Staffordſhire Almanack," engraven on a copper plate, and inſerted afterwards in his Hiſtory of Staffordſhire.

It is ſaid by his biographers, that he left in manuſcript large materials for the natural hiſtories of Kent and Middleſex; but Haſted adds, from his papers then in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thorpe, of Boxley, the antiquary, lately deceaſed, "that he intended not only the natural hiſtory of Great Britain, but of every nation of the known world." Towards that part of it which concerned Great Britain, he had formed a deſign, in order to

* Haſted's Kent, ut ſup.

improve himſelf for that purpoſe, of travelling through it for the diſcovery of antiquities and other curioſities, and every part of natural hiſtory."

The late learned and ingenious Mr. Thomas Warton, in his excellent "Hiſtory of the pariſh of Kiddington in Oxfordſhire," which was intended as a ſpecimen of a hiſtory of that county, has in his preface, ſpeaking of Plot's Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire, thus happily delineated his character:

"Plot's Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire is cloſed with a few chapters on antiquities. But theſe chapters, being profeſſedly extrinſick, and bearing no relation to his main deſign, are conciſe and compendious. Beſides, his enquiries under this head are limited to one track. He has totally neglected a very copious, pleaſing, and indiſpenſable article of the antiquities of a county. He has omitted the inveſtigation of churches and religious ruins: his remarks are intirely confined to coins, pavements, barrows, foſſes, roads, ſepulchral utenſils, and circumvallations. At the ſame time, altho' he does not ſeem to have wanted activity or induſtry in his ſearches, his conjectures often betray a want either of diſcernment or of experience; and he appears, from a tritical philoſophy, to have carried his uncommon credulity, and a peculiar propenſity to the marvellous, into our Britiſh, Roman, and Dano-Saxon archaelogy. To ſay the truth, this celebrated naturaliſt ſhines chiefly in his own profeſſion; and he ſeems to be moſt happily employed, when he is learnedly debating on tautological echoes, fanciful petrifactions, ſubterraneous ſnails, undeſcribed thunderbolts, coſmetick clay, the altitude of giants, uncommonly prolifick caſes of Oxfordſhire women and cows, pregnancies of extraordinary duration, children crying in the womb, yet portending no misfortune, prophetick dreams, knockings before death, capricious devils, amulets againſt witchcraft, ſtags without antlers, rams with ſix horns. Theſe are the reveries of vertù. To ſay nothing of his ingenious and pretty devices, how to paint a cat looking every way, to cut dials in box, to know from what points the wind has blown while we have been aſleep, to fright oxen from a field of corn, to feed pigs without waſte, and to conſtruct a clock that goes by water."

LUCY WALTER.

LUCY Walter, (according to Sandford, in his Genealogical Hiſtory, p. 639,) was the daughter of Richard Walter, of Haverfordweſt, in Pembrokeſhire, Eſq. Her ſon James, afterwards duke of Monmouth, was born at Rotterdam, 9th of April, 1649. The following is Lord Clarendon's account of her and her ſon:

"A little before this time, (viz. in July, 1662,) the Queen-mother returned again for England. With the queen there came over a youth of about ten or a dozen years of age, who was called by the name of Mr. Crofts, becauſe the Lord Crofts had been truſted to take care of his breeding; but he was generally thought to be the king's ſon, begotten upon a private Welchwoman of no good fame, but handſome, who had tranſplanted herſelf to the Hague when the king was firſt there, with a deſign to obtain that honour, which a groom of the bedchamber willingly preferred her to; and there it was this boy was born. The mother lived afterwards for ſome years in France, in the king's ſight, and at laſt loſt his majeſty's favour; yet the king deſired to have the ſon delivered to him, that he might take the care of his education; which ſhe would not conſent to. At laſt the Lord Crofts got him into his charge, and the mother dying at Paris, he had the ſole tuition of him, and took care for the breeding him ſuitable to the quality of a very good gentleman. And the queen, after ſome years, came to know of it, and frequently had him brought to her, and uſed him with much grace; and upon the king's deſire brought him with her from Paris to England, when he was about twelve years of age; very handſome; and performed thoſe exerciſes gracefully which youths of that age uſed to learn in France. The king received him with extraordi-



LUCY BARLOW alias WATERS.

From a miniature by Cooper, at Strawberry Hill.

Pub. Jan 1. 1802. by S. Harding. N°127. Pall Mall.

nary fondneſs, and was willing that every body ſhould believe him to be his ſon, though he did not yet make any declaration that he looked upon him as ſuch, otherwiſe than by his kindneſs and familiarity towards him. He aſſigned a liberal maintenance for him; but took not that care for a ſtrict breeding of him as his age required.*"

The following more particular and curious account of Lucy Walter and her ſon is found in the Life of King James the Second, written by himſelf:

"The duke of Monmouth had been bred, in France, a Roman Catholick, under father Gough, an Engliſh oratorian. His tutor, Thomas Roſs, a Scotchman, put the thought of legitimacy into his head; and would have Biſhop Coſins to certify that he had married the King and Mrs. Walters; who refuſed it with indignity, and gave immediate notice of it to the king, who removed Roſs from about him. Mrs. Walters, for that was her true name,† was born of Welch parents, very handſome, little wit, and ſome cunning. Colonel Algernon Sydney, who was then a colonel under Oliver Cromwell, trafficked for her firſt, and was to have had her for fifty broad pieces. This I had from his own mouth. But being commanded haſtily out of London to his regiment, he miſſed her; and ſhe went to Holland, where his brother, Robert Sydney, lighted on her, and kept her for ſome time. The King, being then at the Hague, heard of her, and got her from him, who ſaid at the ſame time theſe words to ſome of his friends: "Let who will have her, ſhe is already ſped." And after her being with the King, ſhe proved ſo ſoon with child, and came ſo near the time, that the world had cauſe to doubt whoſe ſon Monmouth was. When he grew a man, he proved the likeſt thing to him‡ I ever ſaw, even to a very wart on his face.

* Lord Clarendon's Life, pp. 391, 392. However, in March 1662-3, he took the degree of M.A. at Cambridge. In the preceding month he had been created Duke of Monmouth.

† Theſe words appear to have been inſerted by the king, in conſequence of her having aſſumed for ſome time the name of *Barlow*.

‡ The writer muſt mean,—"to Robert Sydney;" though he has expreſſed himſelf very careleſsly.

"After ſhe had this child, ſhe kept ſo little meaſure with the King, and lived ſo looſely when he was in Scotland, that when, after the Worceſter fight, he came to France, and ſhe came thither, he would have no further commerce with her. She tried in vain all her little arts. She tried to perſuade Dr. Coſins, that ſhe was a convert, and would quit her ſcandalous way of life; and had at the ſame time a child by the Earl of Carlington,† who grew up to be a woman, and was owned by the mother to be hers;—as like the earl as poſſible. When the king went to Germany, ſhe impoſed on Sir H. V. the King's reſident at Bruſſels, to go along with her to Cologne, and aſk leave to marry him. But all being in vain, ſhe abandoned herſelf, and grew ſo common, that ſhe died at Paris, after the Reſtoration, of the diſeaſe incident to her profeſſion."*

* Macpherſon's State Papers, vol. i. p. 78. 8vo.

† Q. Henry Bennet, afterwards Earl of *Arlington*. There is no ſuch title as *Carlington*.



Berrel sculp.

Sr Wm Dugdale.

From an Original in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford.

Pub. May 1, 1802. by S. Harding, 127. Pall Mall.

SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE.

SIR William Dugdale was only ſon of John Dugdale, gent. by Elizabeth Swynfen, and was born at Shuſtocke in Warwickſhire, 12th Sept. 1605. He had his firſt education in grammar learning under Mr. Thomas Sibley, curate, at Nether-Whitacre near Shuſtocke, and at the age of ten years was removed to the free-ſchool at Coventry, where he remained till he was fifteen. Thence returning to his father, he received inſtructions from him, eſpecially in law and hiſtory. On the 17th of March, 1622-3, in concurrence with the wiſhes of his father, who was grown old and infirm, he married Margery, daughter of John Huntback, of Scawall, in Staffordſhire. In 1624 his father died; and in the next year he purchaſed Blythe-hall, and removed to it. Here he employed himſelf in the ſtudy of antiquities, to which his inclinations led him, and in which he was encouraged by his acquaintance with Samuel Roper, Eſq;* a Derbyſhire gentleman, eminent for his ſkill in thoſe purſuits; and having read Burton's Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, and being in conſequence introduced to his acquaintance, and by him to Sir Simon Archer, a great lover of thoſe ſtudies, he was encouraged to undertake ſomething of a ſimilar nature for his own county. In 1638 he accompanied Sir Simon Archer to London, who introduced him to Sir Henry Spelman. Sir Henry, thinking highly of his qualifications, recommended him for promotion in the College of Heralds, to the Earl Marſhal, who was deſirous of ſearching out and appointing ſuch as were found ſedulous in thoſe ſtudies. At the ſame time he recommended to him Mr. Roger Dodſworth, a Yorkſhire gentleman, who had taken much pains in collecting the records, and other memorials,

* See ſome of Sir Aſton Cockayne's epigrams addreſſed to him.

particularly the eccleſiaſtical, of the northern counties; and importuned him to join with Dodſworth in a work on that ſubject, which was the foundation of that celebrated collection, "The Monaſticon Anglicanum."

He now became acquainted with moſt of thoſe who were ſkilled in this branch of literature; with Henry Lillye, the arms-painter; with Mr. Richard Gaſcoigne of Yorkſhire; with Sir Chriſtopher (afterwards Lord) Hatton; with Sir Thomas Fanſhaw; with Sir Thomas Cotton, ſon of Sir Robert; and with many through whom he got acceſs to the publick records.

On March 18, 1639-40, he was appointed Rouge-Croix Purſuivant, which gave him a reſidency at the Heralds Office, and ſome addition of income, and induced him to ſpend moſt of his time thenceforth in London, in completing his collections. And now by the encouragement of Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, who foreſaw the ſtorm about to burſt over their heads, he, with William Sedgewicke, a ſkilful arms-painter, copied the epitaphs and arms at St. Paul's, Weſtminſter, Peterborough, Ely, Norwich, Lincoln, Newarke, Beverly, Southwell, Hull, York, Selby, Cheſter, Litchfield, Tamworth, and elſewhere, to preſerve the memory of them;* and depoſited the draughts in Sir Chriſtopher's library. In June, 1642, he received orders to repair to the King at York; and in July to attend the earl of Northampton to the array in Warwickſhire; and in the following month to ſummon the caſtles of Warwick and Banbury to ſurrender, or to proclaim their defenders traitors. Soon after he alſo ſummoned the city of Coventry in vain; and thence in a few days repaired to the king at Nottingham. On the 23d of October, 1642, he attended the king to the battle of Edge-hill, and thence to Oxford. Here he was admitted A.M. and continued in the garriſon there till it was ſurrendered to the rebels, 26th June, 1646; having been, on the 16th April, 1644, created Cheſter-Herald. During the leiſure of this reſidence, he collected from the Bodleian and other libraries, both for his future BARONAGE and the MONASTICON. He now repaired to London; com-

* Theſe (at leaſt ſeveral of them) were afterwards copied into books of pedigrees in the Heralds College. But Mr. Gough complains, that the drawings of monuments were ſo very inaccurate, as to be very fallacious ſpecimens of the arts of the times.

pounded for his eſtate, and perfected his collections from the publick records for his Hiſtory of Warwickſhire. In 1648 he attended Lady Hatton to Calais, to meet her lord; and there ſtaying three months, became acquainted with Mr. Francis Du-Cheſne, (ſon of the learned hiſtorian, Andrew Du-Cheſne,) who communicated to him his father's collections, out of which our author drew many curious particulars, regarding priories-alien in England, afterwards to be uſed in his MONASTICON. In 1655 came out the firſt volume of the MONASTICON, of which the foundation had been laid by Dodſworth; but to which many important additions were made by Dugdale, by whom the whole was methodized, indexed, and corrected at the preſs; his coadjutor having died in Auguſt, 1654, before a tenth part of the firſt volume was printed off. In 1656 he publiſhed his "Antiquities of Warwickſhire illuſtrated," in folio; and in 1658 his "Hiſtory of St. Paul's Cathedral." At the Reſtoration, he was appointed Norroy King at Arms, and the next year ſent forth the ſecond volume of the MONASTICON. In 1662 he publiſhed "The Hiſtory of Embanking and Draining diverſe Fens and Marſhes," &c. folio. In 1666 came forth his ORIGENES JURIDICIALES, containing liſts of chancellors, judges, &c. from the earlieſt times; and an hiſtorical account of the Inns of court, &c.; a moſt laborious and uſeful work: and the ſame year* he publiſhed the ſecond volume of Sir Henry Spelman's "Provincial Councils;" and alſo the ſecond part of that learned man's Gloſſary, in addition to which he reprinted the firſt part. His next work was the "BARONAGE of England;" of which the firſt volume was publiſhed in 1675, and the ſecond and third, (making together but one much thinner volume,) in 1676. On the 24th of May, 1677, he was, on Sir Edward Walker's death, created Garter King at Arms, and the next day knighted. In 1681 came forth his "Short View of the late Troubles in England," folio; and in the ſame year, "The Ancient Uſage of bearing Arms," 12mo.; of which the firſt part is a republication of "Wyrley's true uſe

* So ſays the Life written by himſelf, printed at the end of "Dallaway's Heraldry," 1793.

of Armory," 1592; and to this is added, "A Catalogue of the Nobility of England, Scotland, and Ireland," with other liſts. His laſt publication was, "A perfect Copy of all Summons of the Nobility to Parliament," London, 1685, folio. He left many MS. collections to Aſhmole's Muſeum at Oxford, and the Heralds-College. At length this moſt laborious antiquary, contracting a great cold at his ſeat at Blythe-hall, died of it in his chair, about one o'clock in the afternoon, 10th Feb. 1685-6, æt. 81.

It is not eaſy to eſtimate the prodigious and unwearied induſtry, by which Dugdale was enabled to make ſuch voluminous additions to the ſtore of our national antiquities. His "Warwickſhire Illuſtrated" ſet the firſt model of a proper County Hiſtory; and in accuracy and method, and in the value, originality, and number of his materials and authorities, never has been, and probably never will be equalled. The MONASTICON, after allowing to Dodſworth all the praiſe due to that indefatigable collector, reflects immortal honour on Dugdale, as a moſt ineſtimable work; and the BARONAGE is a treaſure, of which it is not probable that any other man could have ſupplied the deficiency, notwithſtanding a few errors and faults which ſnarling and envious critics or heralds have proclaimed with ſuch diſguſting malignity. Little therefore did it deſerve the ſevere cenſure contained in "Three Letters and Remarks on ſome of its numberleſs errors and defects," printed in 1738, 8vo. ſuppoſed to be written by Charles Hornby, Eſq. late ſecondary of the Pipe-office. Nor can the writer of this memoir agree to the juſtice of what Wood reports, and which he has himſelf heard from ſome of the members, "that the gentlemen of the Heralds' Office dare not depend on the generality of matter relating to pedigree therein." It is true that there are many errors of pedigree in it, which ſurely are *necessarily* incident to ſuch a work; but unqueſtionably the genealogies ſtand upon better vouchers, and contain fewer miſtakes, than thoſe of all his predeceſſors both official and unofficial, in print and MS. Yet it cannot be denied, that there are particular inſtances of haſte and negligence, and inconſiſtence with himſelf, wherein the author does

not ſeem to have taken ſufficient pains in diſpoſing, comparing, and weighing his materials; but to have huddled them together with too little attention. This appears by an expreſſion of Anthony Wood, to have ariſen from his care having been too much engroſſed in the latter part of his life by the diſtraction of his private concerns; for in his "WARWICKSHIRE" there are certainly no ſuch defects. As to the omiſſions, or accidental miſtakes in the obſcure ramifications of collateral branches, which a herald in the narrow confinement of his profeſſional occupation may occaſionally diſcover, they ſurely cannot be conſidered as conferring much cenſure on Dugdale, whoſe principal deſign was directed to the main and moſt illuſtrious ſtems of a family, and with their hiſtory, as well as their genealogy. Dugdale's attention was exerted upon materials of general concern to the hiſtorian and antiquary, and not ſuch as might merely indulge the vanity of individual families, as is too much the caſe with modern peerages, which contain ſuch minute ramifications, and copious reſearches, as could ſcarcely be expected from ten ſuch induſtrious men as Dugdale, or have been contained within the compaſs of ten ſuch volumes as the BARONAGE.*

* The moſt laboured official pedigrees in the College of Heralds are thoſe of Gregory King, a pupil of Dugdale; theſe, as mere pedigrees, far exceed thoſe of his maſter. Gregory King was born 1648; was Rouge-Dragon Purſuivant and Lancaſter Herald; and died 29 Auguſt, 1712, æt. 63. See his Life by himſelf, at the end of "Dallaway's Heraldry," 1793. He was alſo remarkably ſkilled in political arithmetick, his authority being often cited to this day.

QUEEN CATHARINE PARR.

CAtharine Parr was born about the year 1510. She was the eldeſt of the two daughters of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal in Weſtmoreland, by Maud, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Green, Knight. Her father had been Squire for the body to King Henry the Eighth. Her grandfather was Sir William Parr, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Lord Fitz-hugh. Her brother alſo held the ſame ſituation about the court as her father, and was created a Baron, and afterwards Marquis of Northampton.*

She had received a learned education, which her father hoped would make amends for the ſmallneſs of her fortune;† and this advantage was not thrown away upon her, for ſhe made a rapid improvement, and ſoon became celebrated for her talents and acquirements. She firſt married Edward Borough; and ſecondly John Nevile Lord Latimer (the father of John the laſt Lord Latimer, who died in 1577,); and becoming a ſecond time a widow in the bloom of youth, her perfections both of body and mind were ſuch as to attract Henry VIII. himſelf, to whom ſhe was married at Hampton-court, July 12, 1543. This was a bold ſtep, for Henry was now in the laſt period of his life; and his violence and cruelty were aggravated by age and diſeaſe. Nor did thoſe ſtudies to which ſhe had been addicted, and the opinions and principles they had foſtered, inſure the probability of her happineſs; for they induced her ſometimes to argue with the King on matters of religion; a liberty he could not endure, and

* He died 1571, and was buried in the collegiate church at Warwick, where Dugdale in 1676 ſays, "about fifty years ago his body was found perfect, the ſkin intire, dried to the bones; roſemary and ſweet bags in the coffin, freſh and green."—BAR. vol. ii. p. 382.

† Her portion by her father's will was £400.



CATHERINE PARR.

From a Miniature by Holbein,

in the Collection at Strawberry Hill.

Pub, Jan. 20. 1803. by S. Harding, 127, Pall Mall.

which, at the inſtigation of Biſhop Gardiner and the Chancellor Wriotheſley, had nearly carried her to the Tower, and from thence probably to the ſcaffold. The intelligence ſhe gained of this, brought on an illneſs either real or feigned, and gave her an opportunity of exerting thoſe powers of perſuaſion and conciliation,* by which her influence over the iraſcible monarch is ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed. By theſe means ſhe contrived to paſs in ſafety the three years, ſix months and five days, by which the King ſurvived his marriage with her; but was reſerved, as Dr. Naſh obſerves, only to fall into worſe hands.

Immediately after the King's death, Catharine married, privately, Sir Tho. Seymour, (ſoon afterwards created Baron of Sudley,) Lord High Admiral of England, to whom ſhe was ſuſpected to have been formerly attached: and this happened ſo ſoon, that it is ſaid, "if ſhe had early proved pregnant, it might have been doubted whoſe the child was;" but ſhe was not delivered for a year and a half after the King's death. This marriage turned out moſt unhappily: the boundleſs pride and vehement paſſions of the wife of the Admiral's elder brother, Edward Duke of Somerſet, (the Protector,) could not endure for a ſiſter-in-law a woman of higher rank than herſelf; and ſtirred up ſuch animoſities between the brothers, as not only finally ended in the ruin of both, but diſturbed all her peace, and put an end to all her ſtudies and purſuits. Added to theſe, the Admiral's own turbulent paſſions, and uncontrouled ambition, excited his diſcontent at the honours he had hitherto attained, and led him to aſpire to the hand of the Princeſs Elizabeth herſelf, whoſe indiſcreet familiarities with him are recorded by ſome of our hiſtorians.† The unfortunate Queen was now a bar to his ſchemes: and ſhe died the ſeventh day after ſhe was delivered of a daughter, (whom the father before his execution committed to the care of the Ducheſs of Suffolk) not without ſuſpicion of poiſon.‡

* For a more full account of this affair, conſult Ballard; who refers, for a ſtill more minute detail, to "The Acts and Monuments of the Church," p. 1422, &c. ed. 1570.

† See particularly an account of her behaviour at Aſhridge, with the Admiral, in Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pape.

‡ This is founded on a paper in the Saliſbury collection, publiſhed by Haynes, pp. 103, 104, of which an extract is given by Ballard.

She was the author of many letters, prayers, and meditations, both in Latin and Engliſh; of which a full account may be found in Ballard's Memoirs. She procured ſeveral learned perſons to tranſlate Eraſmus's "Paraphraſe on the New Teſtament" into Engliſh. This tranſlation was begun in 1545, but not publiſhed till 1548, juſt before the death of the Queen. She was ſuch a patron of learning, that when the act was made that all colleges, chantries, and free chapels ſhould be in the king's diſpoſal, and the Univerſity of Cambridge laboured under extreme apprehenſions, they addreſſed their letters to her by Dr. Smith, (afterwards the celebrated Sir Thomas Smith,) in which they entreated her majeſty to intercede for their colleges; which ſhe did ſo effectually, that her anſwer was quite ſatisfactory to them.

The following account is taken from the ninth volume of the ARCHAEOLOGIA, p. 1.—"4. George Ballard, the induſtrious antiquary, of Cambden, a town about ten miles from Sudley, ſays, the particulars of the death and burial of this lady are *desiderata*; and the ignorance of it appears the more extraordinary, as his buſineſs of a ſtay-maker muſt often have led him into thoſe parts." Mr. Granger ſays, "The Rev. Mr. Hugget, a very accurate antiquary, has given undoubted authority for the death of this Queen in the caſtle of Sudley in Glouceſterſhire, September the 5th, 1548; and for her interment in the chapel there. Probably he alludes to a MS. in the Herald's College, intituled "A Book of Burials of Ten Noble Perſons, No. 15, p. 98, 99, entituled a Breviate of the Interment of the Lady Katheryn Parre, Queene Dowager," &c. which goes on thus:

'Item, on Wenyſdaye the 5th September, between 2 or 8 of the clocke in the morninge, died the aforeſaid Ladye, late Queene Dowager, at the Caſtle of Sudley in Glouceſterſhire, 1548, and lyeth buried in the Chappell of the ſaid Caſtle.

'Item, ſhe was carried and cheſted in lead accordinglie, and ſo remains, &c.'

"This account being publiſhed in Rudder's New Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire, raiſed the curioſity of ſome ladies who happened to be at the

caſtle, in May, 1782, to examine the ruined chapel; and obſerving a large block of alabaſter fixed in the North wall of the chapel, they imagined it might be the back of a monument formerly placed there. Led by this hint, they opened the ground not far from the wall; and not much more than a foot from the ſurface, they found a leaden envelope, which they opened in two places, on the face and breaſt, and found it to contain a human body wrapped in cere-cloth. Upon removing what covered the face, they diſcovered the features, and particularly the eyes, in perfect preſervation. Alarmed at this ſight, and with the ſmell, which came principally from the cere-cloth, they ordered the ground to be thrown in immediately, without judiciouſly cloſing up the cere-cloth, and lead, which covered the face, only obſerving enough of the inſcription to convince them it was the body of Queen Catharine. In May, 1784, ſome perſons having the curioſity again to open the grave, found that the air, rain, and dirt, having come to the face, it was entirely deſtroyed, and nothing left but the bones. It was then immediately covered up, and no further ſearch made. Oct. 14, 1789, Dr. Naſh went to Sudley,* in company with the Hon. John Sommers Cocks, and Mr. John Skipp, of Leadbury, having previouſly obtained leave of Lord Rivers, the owner of the caſtle, to examine the chapel. Upon opening the ground, and heaving up the lead, they found the face totally decayed, the bones only remaining; the teeth, which were ſound, had fallen out of their ſockets. The body, Dr. Naſh believes, is perfect, as it has never been opened: they thought it indelicate and indecent to uncover it: but obſerving the left hand to lie at a ſmall diſtance from the body, they took off the cere-cloth, and found the hands and nails perfect, but of a browniſh colour: the cere-cloth conſiſted of many folds of coarſe linen, dipped in wax, tar, and perhaps ſome gums: over this was wrapped a ſheet of lead, fitted exactly cloſe to the body. Dr. Naſh could not perceive any remains of a wooden coffin. On that part of the lead which covered the breaſt, was

* Sudley is ſituated near to Whinchcombe, about 13 miles from Glouceſter, and about 8 from Cheltenham.

the inſcription of which an etching is given in the Archaeologia.* The Queen muſt have been low of ſtature, as the lead which encloſed her corpſe was but five feet four inches long. The letters K P above the inſcription, was the ſignature ſhe commonly uſed, though ſometimes ſhe ſigns herſelf "Kateryn the Queene." It ſeems at firſt extraordinary that ſhe ſhould be buried ſo near the ſurface of the ground; but we ſhould conſider that a pavement, and perhaps ſome earth had been taken away, ſince ſhe was firſt interred; and as ſhe was buried within the communion rails, probably that ground might be formerly two or three ſteps higher than the reſt of the chapel."†

The caſtle and chapel of Sudeley were, upon the attainder and execution of Lord Seymour, granted to Sir John Bridges, whom Queen Mary, at her coronation in 1554, created Baron Chandois of Sudeley; and the chapel continued the burial-place of many of the ſubſequent peers of that family, till both that and the caſtle were demoliſhed in the Civil Wars; ſo that the former conſiſts now only of rooſleſs walls, indecently put to the uſe of keeping rabbits. George, the ſixth peer, (in whoſe time this misfortune happened, and who by leaving the eſtate at the diſpoſal of his widow, ſuffered it to be carried out of his family, by her marrying with George Pitt, of Stratfield-Say in Hampſhire,) lies buried on the outſide of the walls, in a little annexed building, where divine ſervice is occaſionally performed.

* The words are theſe: "K. P. Here lyeth Quene Katheryne wife to Kyng Henry the VIII, and the wife of Thomas Lord of Sudely, high Admy - - - of-England, and ynkle to Kyng Edward the vi.---ı----y,----- MCCCCCXLVIII."—

† Her head lies to the weſt, and her feet to the eaſt, ſo that riſing upon her feet, her face would be to the eaſt.



EDWARD FIRST LORD NORTH.

From an Ancient Picture in Peterhouse Colledge, Cambridge.

Pub. Oct. 9. 1802, by S. Harding, 127, Pall Mall.

EDWARD, THE FIRST LORD NORTH.

SIR Edward North was the founder of his own fortune. He was the younger ſon of a Nottinghamſhire family, originally citizens of London. He was born about 1496, and was brought up to the ſtudy of the law, in which he became one of the city counſel. In the 23d year of Henry the Eighth, he and Sir Brian Tuke were conſtituted Clerks of the Parliament; and about that time marrying a rich widow, (the daughter of Oliver Squyer of Southby near Portſmouth,) he bought the manor of Kirtling, or Catlage, in Cambridgeſhire, in the woody part of the county, on the edge of Suffolk, about five miles from Newmarket. In 1538 (30th of Henry VIII.) he became one of the Serjeants at Law; and four years afterwards was made Treaſurer of the Court of Augmentations, an office newly erected on the diſſolution of monaſteries. In the 33d of Henry VIII. he was knighted, and elected member of Parliament for the county of Cambridge. In 1544, he was Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, jointly with Sir Richard Rich; and a few months afterwards ſole Chancellor. He was now in the full road to fortune; and had frequent grants of lands from the King, out of the ſpoils which that rapacious monarch thought it politick to diſtribute among his inſtruments. Sir Edward watched the humours of the changeable tyrant with obſequious attention; and by theſe means preſerved his favour to the laſt, though he was once or twice in imminent danger. The King made him one of the executors of his will; appointed him of the Council; and gave him a legacy of £900. He continued of the Council, and Member of Parliament for Cambridgeſhire during the following reign: and, like the old Marquis of Wincheſter, had ſo much "of the willow rather than the oak" about him, that he ſigned, on the death of Edward the ſixth, the letter acknowledging Lady

Jane Grey to be Queen; and yet when Mary, on the turn of the tide, obtained her crown, made himſelf ſo acceptable to *her*, that he was immediately ſworn of her Privy Council; and was gratified with an honour much more rare, and therefore more prized in thoſe days than theſe, no leſs than that of a BARON. He died at his houſe called the Charter-houſe, in the ſuburbs of London, on Sunday, 31ſt Dec. 1564.

" By his picture," ſays his deſcendant, Roger North, " whereof there is a copy yet remaining,* he appears to have been a perſon of moderate ſtature, ſomewhat inclined to corpulency, and a reddiſh hair. As to his character, it can only appear from what has been ſaid of him; and his letters ſhew he rather affected the delivery of a full and clear ſenſe, than any curioſity of ſtile or expreſſion. The bravery of his mind may beſt be judged of, by his delight to live in an equipage rather above than under his condition and degree; and by his magnificence in buildings, which were very noble for materials and workmanſhip; as may appear by the two houſes he ſet up at Kirtling and Charter-houſe. His piety, charity, and love of learning, is evident from his beſtowing the parſonage of Burwell on the Univerſity of Cambridge; alſo the vicarage of Burwell: and to Peterhouſe, the ancienteſt college of that Univerſity, as a token of his gratitude for what he gathered there in the way of learning, the parſonage of Ellington. He provided chapels in ſuch houſes he built, which ſhews a deſire in him of an aſſiduity in the ſervice of God by himſelf and family; which care of providing peculiar places for divine ſervice, within families, was too much neglected in the following age, as may be witneſſed by many great and ſtately houſes then built: he alſo built a chapel for the interment of his poſterity, adjoining to the ſouth part of the chancel, in Kirtling church; for though the main ſuperſtition was expired, yet burials in thoſe days were attended with the performance of much religious duty."

* At Peterhouſe in Cambridge, to which he was a conſiderable benefactor; with this diſtich:

" Nobilis hic vere fuerat, ſi nobilis ullus,
" Qui ubi principium nobilitatis erat."

His monument* ſtill remains in good preſervation at Catlage. His great grandſon, Dudley, the fourth Lord North, publiſhed "ſome Notes concerning his Life, addreſſed to his ſon; written," ſays Lord Orford,† "ſenſibly and in a good ſtyle, yet in vain attempting to give a favourable impreſſion of his anceſtor, who appears to have been a very time-ſerving perſon. Though Chancellor of the Augmentation-office, and though he had married his ſon to the Duke of Northumberland's daughter-in-law, he was immediately in favour with Queen Mary, and made a Baron by her."

The magnificent old manſion‡ at Catlage is ſtill ſtanding, but unfurniſhed and uninhabited, ſince the death, (about thirty years ago) of the widow of William Lord North and Grey; who, after the deceaſe of her huſband in 1734, married Patrick Lord Elibank, who died 1778.

* His wife was widow of Edward Myrffin of London; and I think was related or connected with the wife of "Arden of Feverſham," whoſe tragedy is well known.—In 1792 the writer of this article tranſcribed from Catlage church the following curious epitaph of a perſon who muſt have been ſtep-ſon to Sir Edward North.

"Here reſteth the corps of Edward Myrfin, gentleman; borne in the citie of London, educated in good le:yng, travelled through all the countries and notable cities and princes courtes with other famose places of Europe, and likewiſe of the Iſles of Greece, and ſo to the Turkes Court, then being in the citie of Haleppo, on the borders betweene Armenia and Syria; and ſoe returnynge through ——— to Jeruſalem and ſoe to ——— and thence paſſinge by divers contries with ſondrye adventur s arrived at lengthe in his owne native citie, wh n ſhortelie after he ended this lyffe in the year of our Lorde God MCCCCC fyftie and three and in the XXVII yere of his age."—Arms, a chevron charged with a creſcent—on canton point a mullet. qu.?

N. B. The notes were taken in pencil, and are partly effaced.

† Royal and Noble Authors.

‡ See a good engraving, with a deſcription of it, in the "Topographical Miſcellanies" 4to. 1791.

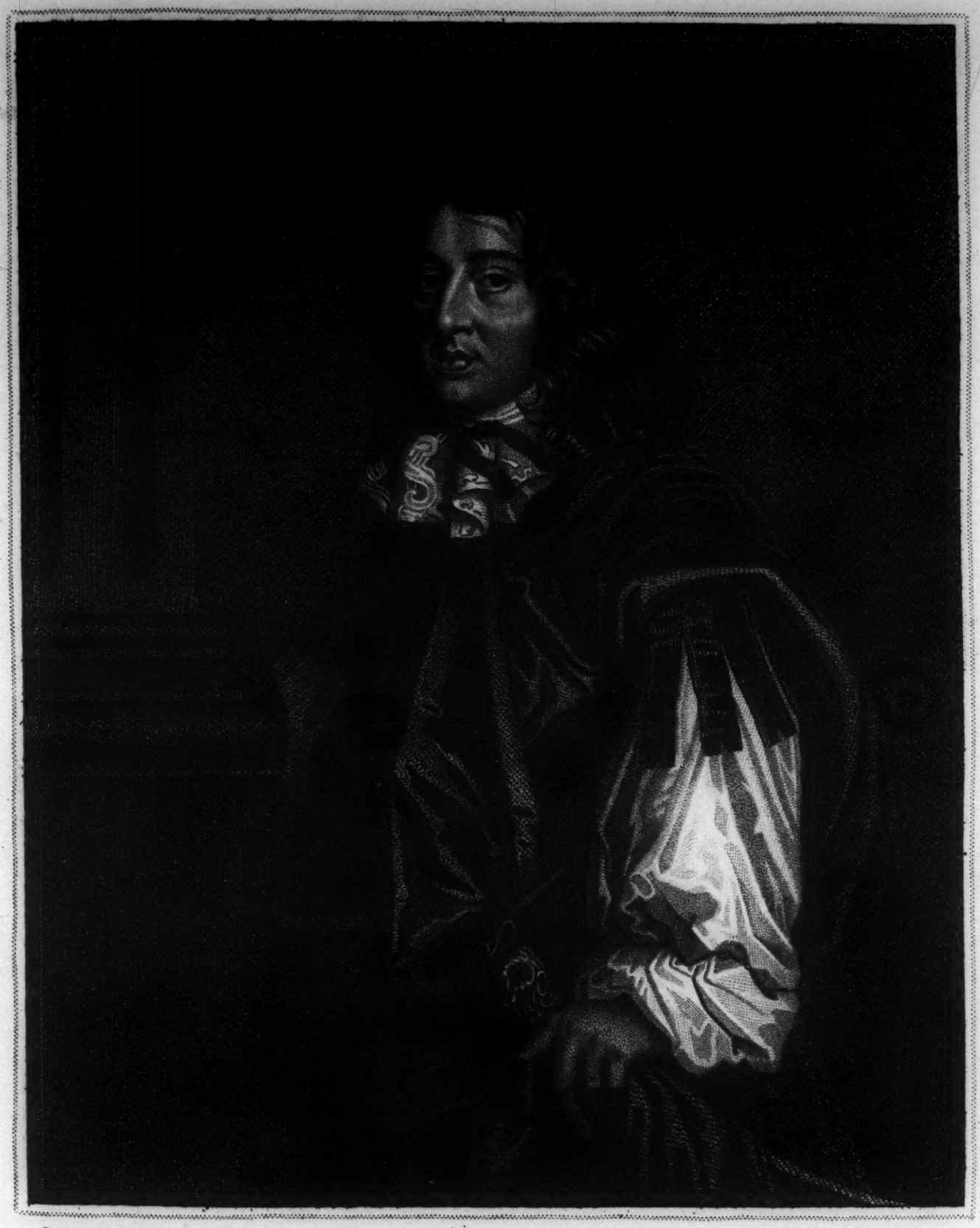
CHARLES, LORD NORTH AND GREY.

CHARLES Lord North and Grey, born about 1634, was the eldeſt of the ſix ſons of Dudley, the fourth Lord North, who died in 1677, by Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Charles Montague, Knight. Of his five brothers, four became conſpicuous in very different walks: Francis, the ſecond, became Lord Keeper, was created Lord Guildford, and was great grandfather of the late Prime Miniſter: Sir Dudley, the next, a merchant, is remarkable for his memorable conteſt for the ſhrievalty of London, during the turbulent reign of James the Second: Dr. John North, Maſter of Trinity College, Cambridge, was famous for his deep learning, particularly in claſſical literature: Roger, the youngeſt, was the biographer of his family, and author of the "Examen;" on which, as his politics were not on the popular ſide, much abuſe has been heaped; but his Biopraphy ſeems to be winning its way to that fair eſtimation which it deſerves.

Charles having married Catharine (widow of Sir Edward Moſely, of Hough in Lancaſhire, Bart.) daughter of William Grey, firſt Lord Grey of Werk* in Northumberland, and aunt of the notorious Ford Lord Grey, he was in the 25th of Charles the Second, during his father's life, ſummoned to Parliament, by the title of Charles Lord Grey of Rolleſton, in Staffordſhire (the jointure-houſe of his wife). On his father's death, 1677, he ſucceeded to the elder barony of North.

He is not handed down to us as equally amiable with ſome of his brothers. Of the Lord Keeper's riſe he is ſaid to have felt a very unbecoming and unnatural jealouſy. He died 1690, ætat. 56; leaving his titles to his ſon, William; on whoſe death, in 1734, they came to Lord Guildford, (grandſon of the Lord Keeper,) who died in 1790, aged 86.

* The family of Sir Charles Grey, K.B. lately created Lord Grey, we preſume, branched off ſome centuries ago from this ſtock—Thomas de Grey owned the Lordſhip of Howicke, 19 Edw. III.—Sir Henry Grey of Howicke was created a Baronet 1746.



S Harding, del. E. Harding Jun. Sc. 1796

CHARLES Lord NORTH and GREY.

From the Original Picture by Seby, in the Collection of the Earl of Guilford.

Publish'd June 20, 1801, by S. Harding N°. 127, Pall Mall.



Arabella Churchill,

From a Picture at Strawberry Hill.

Pub.d Dec 3. 1800 by S.Harding 127 Pall Mall

ARABELLA CHURCHILL.

ARabella Churchill was daughter of Sir Winſtan Churchill, and ſiſter of John, Duke of Marlborough. She was born on the 16th of March, 1648, being two years older than the Duke. She was one of the Maids of Honour to Anne, Ducheſs of York; and in that ſituation had an opportunity of becoming a favourite of the Duke, who took her for a miſtreſs, and had iſſue by her; James Duke of Berwick; Henry Fitzjames, commonly called the Grand Prior, who was born in 1673, and died in 1702; and Henrietta, who was born in 1670, married to Lord Waldegrave, and died in 1730.

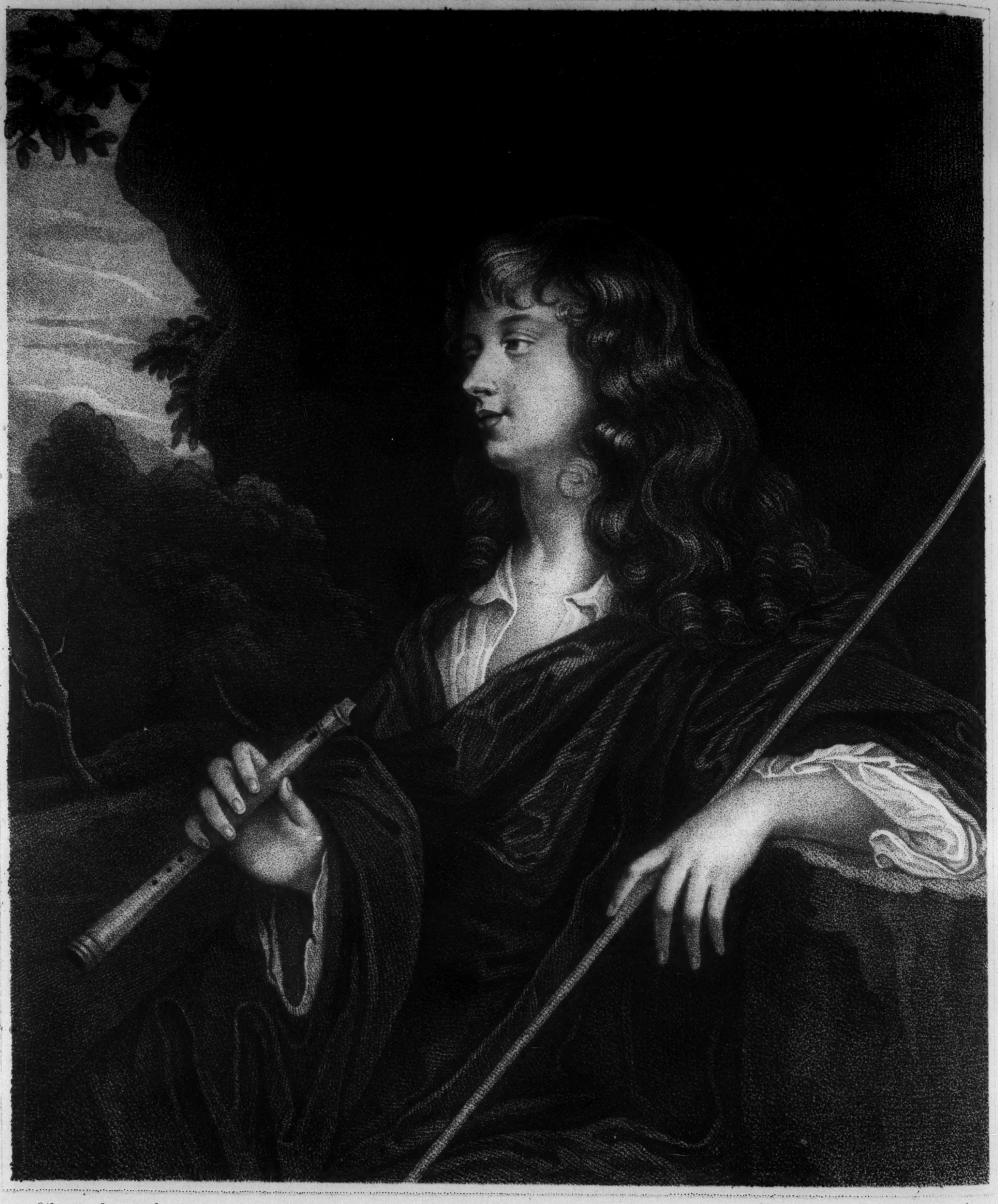
The author of the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont mentions her as "a tall creature, pale-faced, and nothing but ſkin and bone;* who became the object of the Ducheſs's jealouſy, becauſe ſhe was the object of the Duke's affection. The Court was not able to comprehend, how after being in love with Lady Cheſterfield, Miſs Hamilton, and Miſs Jennings, he could have any inclination for ſuch a creature; but they ſoon perceived that ſomething more than unaccountable variety had a great ſhare in effecting this conqueſt. The Ducheſs beheld with indignation a choice which ſeemed to debaſe her own merit in a much greater degree than any of the former."

Scandal has attributed the firſt riſe of the great hero, her brother, to her influence. She afterwards married Colonel Charles Godfrey, Maſter of the Jewel-office, and Clerk-Comptroller of the Green-cloth; and bore him two daughters; Charlotte married Lord Falmouth; and Elizabeth,

* It is remarkable that the greater part of the ladies deſcribed as beautiful by the Count de Grammont, were extremly fat.

married Edmund Dunch, of Little-Wittenham in Berkſhire, Eſq. Mr. Dunch left three daughters his co-heirs, by this lady, of whom the eldeſt, Elizabeth, married Sir George Oxenden, Bart. of Dean in Kent, and was mother of the preſent Baronet, who has a good portrait of his great grandmother, the ſubject of this article. The ſecond daughter, Harriet Dunch, married Lord Robert Montague, and was mother of the late Duke of Mancheſter. Arabella Dunch, the third daughter, married Edward Thompſon, of Marſden in Yorkſhire, Eſq.

Mrs. Arabella Godfrey, herſelf, died at Whitehall, in May, 1730, aged eighty-two.



Sil. Harding Del.

W.P. Sherlock Sculp.

Abraham Cowley.

From a Picture by Sr. P. Lely

at Strawberry Hill

Pubd. Dec 3 1800 by S. Harding 127 Pall Mall.

ABRAHAM COWLEY.

ABraham Cowley, one of our moſt deſervedly eminent Engliſh poets, was born in 1618, ten years after the birth of Milton. He was the poſthumous child of a grocer of London, and born in Fleet Street, in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, near the end of Chancery Lane. The condition of his fortune was, as Dr. Sprat ſays, "equal to the temper of his mind," and his firſt years were ſpent in Weſtminſter School, where the character of the place cheriſhed and was ſurpaſſed by his own genius.

His firſt turn to poetry is related to have ariſen from the accidental peruſal of Spencer's FAERY QUEEN;* and in his ſixteenth year, (1633) while a King's ſcholar, he actually publiſhed his POETICAL BLOSSOMS, in which he gave ſtrong proofs of that mental vigour and profuſe fancy, that afterwards ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed his productions. In 1636 he was elected a ſcholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he immediately acquired the love and eſteem of the moſt eminent members of the ſociety; his exerciſes gained great applauſe, and were long remembered; and his application was ſo great, and his power ſo active, that before his twentieth year, he here laid the foundation of ſome of his moſt maſculine works. His Elegy on Hervey's death introduced him to the brother of his deceaſed friend, and by this means to the ſervice of Lord St. Alban.* On the breaking out of the Civil War his affection to the King's cauſe drew him to Oxford, where he publiſhed a Satire called "The Puritan and Papiſt;" and diſtinguiſhed himſelf not only by the elegance of his converſation, but by the warmth of his active loyalty, in ſeveral of the King's journies and expeditions. Here he formed his intimacy with Lord Falkland. On the ſurrender of Oxford, (1646,) he followed the Queen to Paris,

* Wood ſays, this happened by the introduction of Dr. Stephen Goffe.

where he became ſecretary to Lord St. Alban; and during an abſence of twelve years, filled employments of the higheſt confidence. In 1656, he came ſecretly to London; was ſeized by ſome of Cromwell's meſſengers, by miſtake; and at length was releaſed with great difficulty, Dr. Scarborough being bail for him in the penalty of £1000. Thus he remained a priſoner at large, till in the confuſion which followed Cromwell's death, he again ventured to France, and their remained till the King's return. On that happy occaſion, Cowley naturally expected the reward of his long and perilous ſervices: but Wood ſays, he was diſguſted at the failure of his hopes; and this his poem, entitled "The Complaint," ſeems to juſtify. But ſurely this was neither unnatural nor very blameable. His retirement is accordingly ſaid to have been haſtened by this diſguſt. But Sprat is unwilling to allow it. "Mr. Cowley" (ſays he) "was now paſt the fortieth year of his age, of which the greateſt part had been ſpent in various and tempeſtuous condition. He now thought he had ſacrificed enough of his life to his curioſity and experience. He had enjoyed many excellent occaſions of obſervation. He had been preſent in many great revolutions, which in that tumultuous time diſturbed the peace of all our neighbour ſtates, as well as our own. He had nearly beheld all the ſplendour of the higheſt part of mankind. He had lived in the preſence of princes, and familiarly converſed with greatneſs in all its degrees; which was neceſſary for one that would contemn it aright; for to ſcorn the pomp of the world before a man knows it, does commonly proceed rather from ill manners than a true magnanimity. He was now weary of the vexations and formalities of an active condition. He had been perplexed with a long compliance to foreign manners. He was ſatiated with the arts of Court; which ſort of life, though his virtue had made innocent to him, yet nothing could make it quiet. Theſe were the reaſons that made him to forego all publick employments, and to follow the violent inclinations of his own mind, which, in the greateſt throng of his former buſineſs, had ſtill called upon him, and repreſented to him the true de-

lights of ſolitary ſtudies, of temperate pleaſures, and of a moderate revenue, below the malice and flatteries of fortune.

At firſt his proviſion for this retreat was ſlender; but by the favour of Lord St. Alban and the Duke of Buckingham, it ſoon became ſufficiently ample for his bounded wiſhes. He retired firſt to Barn-Elms, and then to a houſe at Chertſey in Surrey, of which, with an annexed eſtate, a grant from the crown was obtained for him. Here it may be expected that he found that happineſs which he ſo long had ſought. Dr. Johnſon, who hated all ſolitude, and particularly the ſolitude of the country, triumphs in relating the reſult of this ſcheme of life. He has inſerted a letter from Cowley, dated "Chertſey, 21 May, 1663, full of complaints." "Who," ſays Sprat, "can forbear exclaiming on the weak hopes, and frail condition of human nature? For as long as Mr. Cowley was purſuing the courſe of ambition, in an active life, which he ſcarce eſteemed his true life, he never wanted a conſtant health and ſtrength of body. But as ſoon as ever he had found an opportunity of beginning indeed to live, and to enjoy himſelf in ſecurity, his contentment was firſt broken by ſickneſs, and at laſt his death was occaſioned by his very delight in the country and the fields, which he had long fancied above all other pleaſures." He caught a violent cold by ſtaying too long among his labourers in the heat of ſummer; and after a fortnight's illneſs, died at Chertſey, 28 July, 1667, ætat. 49.

Dr. J. Warton, however, gives a different account. "His death," "he ſays, was occaſioned by a ſingular accident. He paid a viſit on foot, with his friend Sprat, to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Chertſey, which they prolonged till midnight. On their return home, they miſtook their way, and were obliged to paſs the whole night expoſed under a hedge, where Cowley caught a ſevere cold, attended with a fever, that terminated in his death."* The former ſtory ſtands on the relation of Sprat himſelf.

* Warton on Pope, ii. p. 109. The account given by Dr. Warton is derived from Spence's ANECDOTES.

Cowley had three brothers, for whom he maintained a conſtant affection; and having ſurvived the firſt two, made the third his heir.

Sprat records, that there was nothing affected or ſingular in his habit, or perſon, or geſture.

Dr. Johnſon has perhaps no where throughout his Lives of the Poets ſucceeded ſo well as in the character of Cowley's writings, in his diſſertation on the metaphyſical poets. It is exquiſitely diſcriminative, vigorous and juſt. "Little," ſays Dr. J. Warton, "can be added to his diſcuſſion on falſe and unnatural thoughts. It is beyond compariſon the beſt of all his criticiſms."* "It is painful," ſays the ſame critick, in another work, "to cenſure a writer of ſo amiable a mind, ſuch integrity of manners, and ſuch a ſweetneſs of temper, as this poet. His fancy was brilliant, ſtrong, and ſprightly; but his taſte falſe and unclaſſical, even though he had much learning. His proſe works give us the moſt amiable idea both of his abilities and his heart. In theſe, his general preface, his Diſcourſe concerning Cromwell, his Eſſays on Liberty, on Obſcurity, on Agriculture, on Greatneſs, and on himſelf, are full of pleaſing and virtuous ſentiments, expreſſed without any affectation; ſo that he appears to be one of the beſt proſe-writers of his time."† The poetry alſo mixed among theſe proſe eſſays, has but a ſmall proportion of the glaring faults of his former verſes, and has all that ſweetneſs of ſentiment, and much of the ſame eaſe and ſimplicity of ſtyle, which enchants the reader of taſte in the eſſays themſelves. Lines of occaſional felicity break forth in all his poems; but here they are particularly predominant.

Dr. Johnſon prefers the Latin poetry of May and Cowley to that of Milton: he obſerves, "Milton is generally conſtant to expreſs the thoughts of the ancients in their language: Cowley, without much loſs of purity or elegance, accommodates the diction of Rome to his own conceptions:—the advantage ſeems to lie on the ſide of Cowley." "But what," adds Mr. Thomas Warton, "are theſe conceptions? metaphyſical conceits; all the unnatural extravagancies of his Engliſh poetry; ſuch as will not

* Warton's edition of Pope, i. 214. † Eſſay on Pope, ii. 107.

bear to be clothed in the Latin language, much leſs are capable of admitting any degree of pure Latinity. Cowley's Latinity, dictated by an irregular and unreſtrained imagination, preſents a mode of diction, half Latin and half Engliſh. It is not ſo much that Cowley wanted a knowledge of the Latin ſtyle, but that he ſuffered that knowledge to be perverted and corrupted by falſe and extravagant thoughts. Milton was a more perfect ſcholar than Cowley, and his mind was more deeply tinctured with the excellencies of antient literature. He was a more juſt thinker, and therefore a more juſt writer. In a word, he had more taſte, and more true poetry, and conſequently more propriety."*

Dr. Joſeph Warton alſo remarks, that Cowley, in his ſix books on plants, when the ſubject might have led him to a contrary practice, imitates Martial rather than Virgil, and has given us more epigrams than deſcription.†

* Preface to Milton's Juvenile Poems, xv. xviii. † Eſſay on Pope, ut ſupr. ii. 105.

ESTHER INGLIS.

THIS lady was famous for the beautiful characters in which ſhe expreſſed what ſhe wrote; and her caligraphy has obtained her a place in Ballard's Memoirs of celebrated Women of Great Britain.

Very little is known of her hiſtory. She appears to have been a Frenchwoman by birth, and was born in Queen Elizabeth's reign. She was ſingle in 1624, and lived unmarried till about forty, when ſhe became the wife of Mr. Bartholomew Kello, a Scotchman, by whom ſhe had a ſon named Samuel Kello, who was educated at Chriſt Church, Oxford, and was afterwards miniſter of Speckſhall in Suffolk till his death. This perſon left a ſon, Mr. Samuel Kello, who was ſword-bearer of Norwich, and died April 4, 1709, leaving a ſon of his own names, who was living at London, Sept. 16, 1711. When Eſther Inglis died is unknown.

In the archives of the library of Chriſt Church in Oxford, are the Pſalms of David, written in French with her own hand, and preſented by herſelf to Queen Elizabeth, who gave them to that library.

In the archives of the Bodleian library are two more of her manuſcripts, preſerved with great care. One of them is entitled, Les Six Vignts et Six Quatrains de Guy de Faur, Sieur de Pybrac, eſcrits par Eſther Inglis, pour ſon dernier adieu, ce 21 Jour de Juin, 1617. In the ſecond leaf are theſe words in capitals: "To the right worſhipfull my very ſingular friende, Joſeph Hall, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of Worceſter, Eſther Inglis wiſheth all increaſe of true happineſs, Junii xxi, 1617." In the third leaf is found her head painted upon a card, and paſted upon the leaf.

The title of the other book is, "Les Proverbs de Salomon, eſcrites en diverſe ſortes de lettres, par Eſther Anglois, Francoiſe. A Liſlebourge en Eſcoſſe, 1599." This delicate performance gains the admiration of all who ſee it. Every chapter is written in a different hand; as is the dedication, and ſome other things at the beginning of the book, which exhibits near forty ſeveral ſorts of hands. The beginnings and endings of the



IN PROVERBIA SALOMONIS
Esterae Inglis (cuius effigiem hic vides) manu descripta

Si mihi mens, tibi quae manus est, ego pingere tentem
Mente mea manus hoc quod tua pinxit opus.
Si mihi, quae tibi mens, manus esset, pingere tentem
Ipse manu, mens hoc quod tua pinxit opus.
Sed mihi nec manus haec, nec mens. Tua pingere sola
Et mentem manus. et mens queat vna manum.

AD EANDEM.

Quod natura, quod ars, quod nec natura nec vlla ars
Pinxerit hoc tua mens, pinxerit ista manus.
ANDREE MELVINI.

From a Drawing by Herself, in the Bodleian Library.

G.P. Harding Sculp.

Pub.d July 1801. by S. Harding N.o 127 Pall Mall.

chapters are adorned with moſt beautiful head and tail-pieces, and the margins are elegantly decorated with the pen, in imitation probably of the beautiful old manuſcripts. The book is dedicated to the Earl of Eſſex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite. At the beginning are his arms neatly drawn, with all its quarterings, in number fifty-ſix. In the fifth leaf is her own portrait, done with the pen, in the habit of that time; in her right hand a pen, the left reſting upon a book opened, in one of the leaves of which is written, "Del eternel le bien. De moi le mal, ou rien." On the table before her there is a muſick-book lying open, which perhaps intimates that ſhe had ſome ſkill in that art. Under the picture is an epigram in Latin, made by Andrew Melvin; and on the next page another by the ſame author in the following words:

Æmula naturæ manus exprimit una figuras
Mille, animans pictis ſigna puſilla notis;
Signa creans animata, polûm ſpirantia ſigna:
Quæ picturata margine limbus obit.
Mirum opus: at mage mira manus; mira omnia vincit
Mens manui moderans, dum manus urget opus.

Andræus Melvinus.

There is in the ſame page another epigram upon her by John Johnſton. In the royal library, D. xvi. are "Eſther Inglis's Fifty Emblems, finely drawn and written: a Liſlebourg en escoffe, l'an. 1624.

One of the many delicate pieces ſhe wrote was in the cuſtody of her great-grandſon Mr. Samuel Kello, 1711. Others are remaining in the caſtle at Edinburgh. Mr. Hearne ſaw one in the hands of Philip Harcourt, Eſq; entitled, "Hiſtorice memorabiles Geneſis, par Eſtheram Inglis, Gallam; Edinburgi, anno 1600.

"All that ſee her writings," ſays Ballard, from whom this article is taken, "are aſtoniſhed at it upon the account of its exactneſs, fineneſs, and variety; and many are of opinion that nothing can be more exquiſite. Gazius, Aſcham, Davies, Gething, Lyte, and many others have been celebrated for their extraordinary talent this way; but this lady has excelled them all, what ſhe has done being almoſt incredible."

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

SIR William Lockhart was third ſon of Sir James Lockhart, of Lee in Scotland, of an ancient family there, and one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice in the reign of Charles I. His mother was Martha, daughter of —— Douglas, of Mardington. Sir William was born in 1621, and educated in Scotland, whence he went young to Holland; and after having returned, and made a ſhort ſtay, retired abroad a ſecond time, and entered a volunteer into the French army, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much as to become known to the Queen-mother, who procured him a pair of colours. Lord William Hamilton, Earl of Lanark, brought him back to his native country, when he was appointed Lieut. Colonel of that nobleman's regiment, and was introduced to Charles the Firſt, when he had ſurrendered himſelf to the Scotch army before Newark. The King on that occaſion knighted him, and employed him in 1646 to negociate for the ſafety of the Marquis of Moreton. After the defeat of the Duke of Hamilton at Preſton, he was taken priſoner, and ſo remained a year at Newcaſtle before he obtained his liberty, at the expence of one thouſand pounds. By the jealouſy of the Marquis of Argyle, of thoſe who were under the patronage of the houſe of Hamilton, he afterwards incurred ſome ſlights from Charles the Second, which made him exclaim with an oath, that "no king upon earth ſhould uſe him in that manner:" but, notwithſtanding, his regiment diſtinguiſhed themſelves for bravery at the battle of Worceſter. He now ſpent two years in retirement; but, weary of inactivity, he at length came to London, and was received in a moſt flattering manner by the Protector, who gave him his niece, Robina Sewſter, in marriage, in April, 1654.



Sr. WILLIAM LOCKHART.

From a Drawing in the Collection of R. S. Tyghe Esqr.

Pub. Aug. 21, 1802, by S. Harding, 127 Pall Mall.

This connection put him in the road of preferment. He was made a Scotch Judge, and one of the truſtees for ſelling the forfeited eſtates of the Royaliſts in that kingdom; and appointed one of the Uſurper's Privy Counſellors there. He was alſo named a Colonel in the army, and ſerved as one of the members for Scotland, for the firſt parliament called by Oliver, and in 1654 and 1656, he was a member for the ſheriffdom of Lanerick in that kingdom.

On the 14th of December, 1655, the commiſſion paſſed for appointing him Ambaſſador to Louis XIV.* "Cromwell's Ambaſſador in France at this time," ſays Burnet, "was Lockhart, a Scotchman, who had married his niece, and was in high favour with him, as he well deſerved to be. He was both a wiſe and a gallant man, calm and virtuous, and one who carried the generoſities of friendſhip very far. He was made Governor of Dunkirk, and Ambaſſador at the ſame time; but he told me, that when he was ſent afterwards Ambaſſador by King Charles the Second, he had nothing of that regard that was paid him in Cromwell's time."† In this embaſſy he diſtinguiſhed himſelf both by his political and military talents. In 1659 he was appointed by the Parliament their Plenipotentiary to attend the treaty of the Pyrenees, whither Charles the Second went. There "Mazarin," ſays Burnet, "ſtill talked to Lockhart upon the footing of the old confidence; for he went thither to watch over the treaty, though England was now in ſuch convulſions, that no miniſter from thence could be much conſidered, unleſs it was upon his own account. But matters were ripening ſo faſt towards a revolution in England, that the King came back to Flanders in all haſte, and went from thence to Breda. Lockhart had it in his power to have made a great fortune, if he had begun firſt, and had brought the King to Dunkirk. As ſoon as the peace of the Pyrenees was made, he came over, and found Monk at London, and took all the pains he could to penetrate into his deſigns. But Monk continued ſtill to

* From Memoirs communicated by the family, in Noble's Cromwell, ii. 234, 244.

† Burnet's Hiſtory of his own time, i. 77.

proteſt to him, in the ſolemneſt manner poſſible, that he would be true to the Commonwealth, and againſt the royal family. Lockhart went away perſuaded that matters would continue ſtill in the ſame ſtate; ſo that when his old friend Middleton writ to him to make his own terms if he would invite the King to Dunkirk, he ſaid, he was truſted by the Commonwealth, and could not betray it."*

At the Reſtoration, therefore, his government of Dunkirk was taken from him, and beſtowed on Sir Edward Harley. However, he was ſuffered to return to England, and introduced to the King by the interceſſion of his friend Middleton, (now made an Earl,) and thence he returned to his native country, where he amuſed himſelf in his privacy, by teaching his countrymen the Engliſh methods of agriculture:† but finding Scotland ruled with a rod of iron, he came back to England, and reſided in Huntingdonſhire among his wife's relations.

In 1665 Algernon Sydney, and ſome other Commonwealths's-men, entertaining a deſign to invade England, "the buſy men in Scotland," (according to Burnet,) "being encouraged from Rotterdam, went about the country to try if any men of weight would ſet themſelves at the head of their deſigns for an inſurrection. The earl of Caſſilis and Lockhart were the two perſons they reſolved to try; but they did it at ſo great a diſtance, that from the propoſition made to them, there was no danger of miſpriſion of treaſon. Lord Caſſilis had given his word to the King that he never would engage in any plots; and he had got under the King's hand a promiſe that he and his family ſhould not be diſturbed, let him ſerve GOD in what way he pleaſed: ſo he did not ſuffer them to come ſo far as to make him any propoſitions: Lockhart did the ſame. They ſeeing no other perſon that had credit enough in the country to bring the people about him, gave over all projects for that year."‡

In 1671 "Lockhart," adds Burnet, "was brought to Court by Lord Lauderdale, hoping that he would continue in an active dependance on

* Burnet's Hiſt. of his own time, i. 86. † Noble, ut ſupra, 256. ‡ Burnet, i. 226, 227.

him, and be his creature. He was under ſo great a jealouſy from the government for his former actings, that he was too eaſy to enter into any employment that might bring him into favour; not ſo much out of any ambition to riſe, as from a deſire to be ſafe, and to be no longer looked on as an enemy to the Court. For when a foreign miniſter aſked the King leave to treat with him in his maſter's name, the King conſented; but with this ſevere reflection, that he believed he would be true to any body but himſelf. He was ſent to the Courts of Brandenburgh and Lunenburgh, either to draw them into the alliance, or, if that could not be done, at leaſt to ſecure them from all apprehenſions. But in this he had no ſucceſs. And indeed when he ſaw into what a negociation he was engaged, he became very uneaſy. For though the blackeſt part of the ſecret was not truſted to him, as appeared to me by inſtructions which I read after his death, yet he ſaw whither things were going; and that affected him ſo deeply, that it was believed to have contributed not a little to the languiſhing he ſoon fell into, which ended in his death two years after."*

Sir William Lockhart died the 20th of March, 1675-6, a year after his father, (whom he ſucceeded in his place of Juſtice Clerk,) "at the time," ſays the Memoir printed by Noble, "a patent was making out to create him a Peer." "His death," the Memoir adds, "was ſuppoſed to be owing either to a pair of poiſoned gloves, or elſe to chagrin and diſappointment, in diſcovering the ſecret negociations carried on between Charles the Second and the King of France." "I have ever looked on him, (ſays Burnet,) as the greateſt man that his country produced in this age, next to Sir Robert Murray."†

The particulars of his embaſſies would fill a conſiderable volume of themſelves. His firſt embaſſy is fully related in his numerous letters given in Thurloe's STATE PAPERS; and an account of his conduct at the treaty of the Pyrenees, is given by a foreign hand.‡

* Burnet, pp. 304, 305. † Ibid. i. 391.

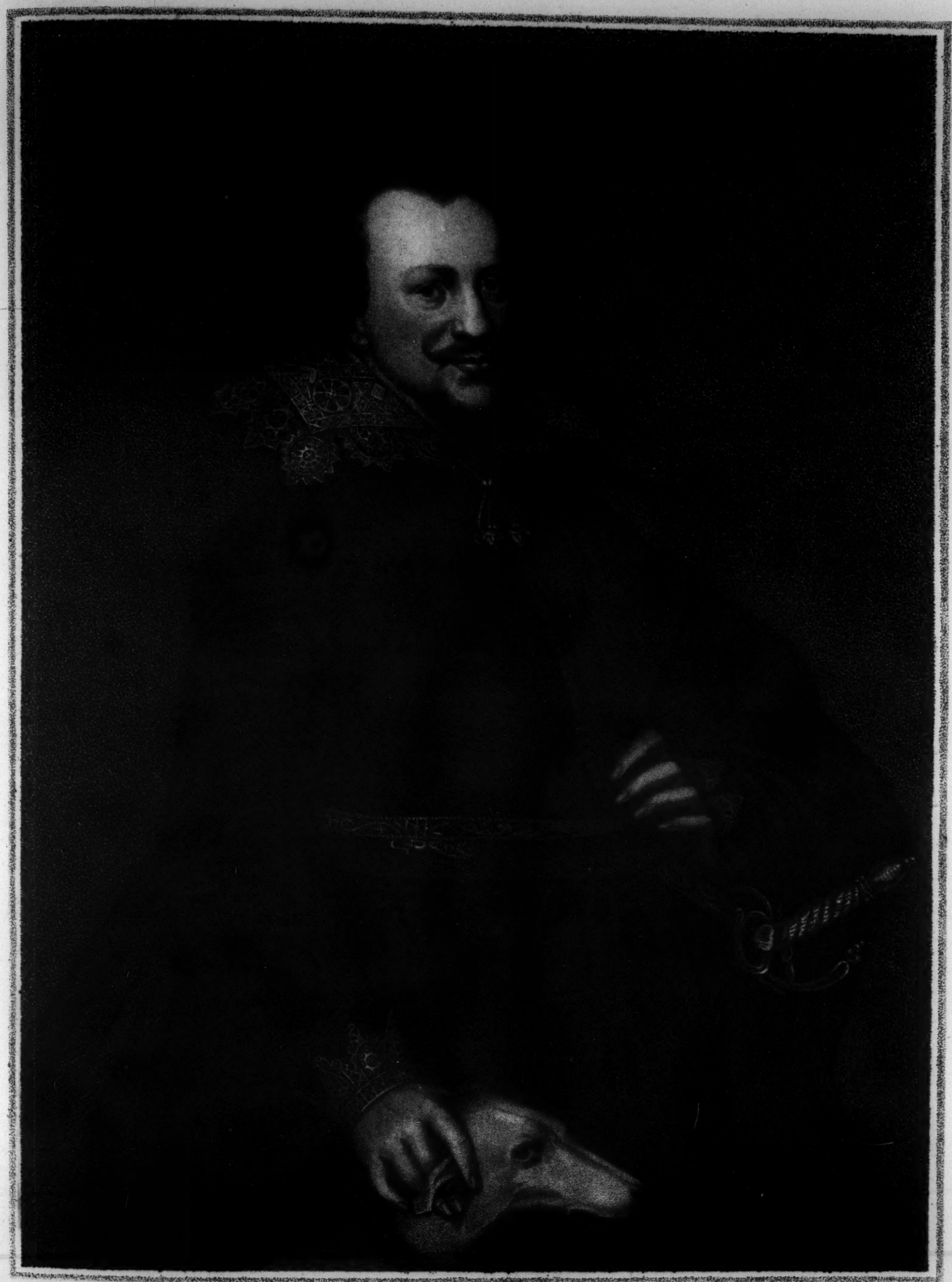
‡ M. de Wicquefort; whoſe work, about the year 1715, was tranſlated by Mr. Digby into Engliſh.

SIR GEORGE VILLIERS, KNIGHT.

SIR George Villiers was a country gentleman of Leiceſterſhire, of an ancient family, but moderate eſtate. They had been ſettled, as it is affirmed, at Brookſby, from the time of Sir Nicholas de Villiers, a renowned warrior, who, in 1278, following Edward the Firſt into the Holy Land, relinquiſhed his paternal coat of arms, (ſable, three cinquefoils, arg.) for the croſs of St. George, charged with five eſcallop-ſhells. His grandfather, "*Joannes Vyllers*," was of ſufficient conſequence to be recorded by Polydore Virgil,* among the chief men who, in 1487, brought forces to the aid of Henry the Seventh againſt Lambert Simnel, at the battle of Stoke; and at the marriage of Prince Arthur, in 1501, was made a Knight of the Bath.

Sir George himſelf was born in 1544; was Sheriff of Leiceſterſhire, 33d Eliz. and obtained the honour of knighthood, but I believe not till the acceſſion of King James. He died 4th Jan. 1605-6. His firſt wife was Audrey, daughter and heir to William Sanders of Harrington in Northamptonſhire, Eſq; who died 1ſt May, 1587; and by her he had Sir William Villiers, created a Baronet, 19th July, 1619; and Sir Edward Villiers, Preſident of Munſter, and anceſtor to the Earls of Jerſey and Clarendon, and Lord Grandiſon of Ireland: beſide three daughters; Elizabeth, married to John Lord Butler, of Bramfield; Anne, wife of Sir William Waſhington, of Packington in Leiceſterſhire; and Frances, who died unmarried. He married, ſecondly, Mary, who is called in the Peerages daughter of Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. But Roger Coke (a ſomewhat ſcandalous author) tells us a different ſtory in his Detection of the Court of James the Firſt:— "The name of Sir George Villiers's [ſecond] wife" (ſays he) "was Mary Beaumont. The heralds will tell you, ſhe was of the honourable family

* P. 567. n. 10.



Sil. Harding. Del.

W.P. Sherlock Sculp.

Sr. George Villiers.

From a Picture by Cornelius Jansen

at Strawberry Hill

of the Beaumonts; and I will tell you what a lady of quality* told me, and one that might well know the truth of what ſhe ſaid; her youngeſt ſiſter by a ſecond *venter* being married to the eldeſt ſon of Sir George Villiers by Beaumont. Mary Beaumont was entertained in Sir George Villiers's family, in a mean office of the kitchen; but her ragged habit would not ſhade the beautiful and excellent frame of her perſon; which Sir George taking notice of, prevailed with his lady to remove her out of the kitchen into her chamber, which with ſome importunity on Sir George's part, and unwillingneſs of my lady, at laſt was done. Soon after my lady died, and Sir George became very ſweet upon his lady's woman, which would not admit any relief without enjoyment; and the more to win Mary to it, gave her twenty pound to put herſelf into ſo good a dreſs as this would procure; which ſhe did; and then Sir George's affections became ſo fired, that to allay them he married her. In this coverture Sir George had three ſons; John, after Viſcount Purbeck; Chriſtopher, after Earl of Angleſea; and George [the famous Duke of Buckingham]; and one daughter, married to the Earl of Denbigh. When Sir George died, [in 1606] his ſon, George, was very young (being born in 1592) and Sir George having ſettled the eſtate upon the iſſue of his former lady, could leave the iſſue of this lady but very little, and her but a jointure of two hundred pounds per ann.; nor was it poſſible for her, out of ſo contracted a joynture, to maintain herſelf and them, ſo as to make ſcarce any proviſion for them after her death: and the iſſue of Sir George, by his former lady, both envied and hated her; ſo as little could be expected from them. To ſupply theſe defects, ſhe married one Thomas Compton, a rich country gentleman, whereby ſhe became able to maintain and breed up her children in a better than ordinary education."†

An extraordinary account of the apparition of Sir George Villiers, a little before the death of his ſon, the Duke of Buckingham, may be found in Clarendon's "Hiſtory of the Rebellion," (vol. i. pp. 42—44.) but is too long to be here inſerted.

* This muſt have been an aunt of Roger Coke; a daughter of Sir Edward Coke the lawyer, whoſe other daughter married John Villiers, Viſcount Purbeck, mentioned below.

† Roger Coke's DETECTION, fourth Edit. vol. i. p. 81.

SOPHIA OF ZELL.

OF Sophia, the unfortunate wife of George I. the following account is tranſcribed from Coxe's Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole :*

"Sophia of Zell was the only child of William Duke of Zell, by Eleanor D'Emiers, of the houſe of Olbreuſe, in France; was born in 1666, and her hand was courted by the moſt powerful princes of Germany. Erneſt Auguſtus, father of George the Firſt, had once deſigned him for the Princeſs Anne, afterwards Queen of England; he actually went to England to pay his addreſſes, and was well received, and approved by the whole court. But he was recalled by his father, who had ſuddenly concluded a match for him with his couſin. Sophia, at the time of their marriage, [1682,] was only ſixteen years of age, and was a princeſs of great perſonal charms and mental endowments;† yet her attractions did not retain the affections of her huſband. After ſhe had brought him a ſon and a daughter, he neglected his amiable conſort, and attached himſelf to a favourite miſtreſs.

"Such was the ſituation of Sophia, when Count Konigſmark,‡ a Swediſh nobleman, arrived at Hanover. He was a man of a good figure, and profeſſed gallantry; had been formerly enamoured of Sophia of Zell, and was ſuppoſed to have made ſome impreſſion on her heart. On the ſight of her, his paſſion, which had been diminiſhed by abſence, broke out with encreaſing violence: he had the imprudence publickly to renew his attentions; and as George was abſent at the army, he made his ſolicitations with redoubled ardour. Information of his attachment, and of his

* Vol. i. p. 267. et ſeqq.

† Rimius.

‡ Brother of Count Konigſmark, who was accuſed of having ſuborned aſſaſſins to murder Thomas Thynne; and of Counteſs Konigſmark, miſtreſs of Auguſtus the Second of Poland.



SOPHIA of ZELL WIFE of King GEORGE the FIRST.

From a Drawing at Strawberry-hill.

Pub. by S. Harding, 127, Pall Mall, Jan. 1. 1802.

ſucceſs, was conveyed to Erneſt Auguſtus; and one evening, as the Count came out of her apartment, and was croſſing a paſſage, he was put to death by perſons placed to intercept him, in the preſence of the Elector; and tradition ſtill marks the ſpot where this murder was committed. Sophia was immediately put under arreſt; and though ſhe ſolemnly proteſted her innocence, yet circumſtances ſpoke ſtrongly againſt her.

" George, who never loved his wife, gave implicit credit to the account of her infidelity, as related by his father; conſented to her impriſonment; and obtained from the Eccleſiaſtical Conſiſtory, a divorce, which was paſſed on the 28th of December, 1694: and even her father, the Duke of Zell, who doated on his only daughter, does not ſeem to have entertained any doubts of her guilt; for he always continued upon the ſtricteſt terms of friendſhip with Erneſt Auguſtus and his ſon-in-law.

" The unfortunate Sophia was confined in the caſtle of Alden, ſituated on the ſmall river Aller, in the duchy of Zell. She terminated her miſerable exiſtence, after a long captivity of thirty-two years, on the 13th of November, 1726, in the ſixty-firſt year of her age, only ſeven months before the death of George the Firſt; and ſhe was announced in the Gazette, under the title of the Electreſs Dowager of Hanover.

" During her whole confinement, ſhe behaved with no leſs mildneſs than dignity; and on receiving the ſacrament once every week, never omitted, on that awful occaſion, making the moſt ſolemn aſſeverations, that ſhe was not guilty of the crime laid to her charge. Subſequent circumſtances have come to light, which appear to juſtify her memory; and reports are current at Hanover, that her character was baſely defamed, and that ſhe fell a ſacrifice to the jealouſy and perfidy of the Counteſs of Platen, favourite miſtreſs of Erneſt Auguſtus. Being enamoured of Count Konigſmark, who ſlighted her overtures, jealouſy took poſſeſſion of her breaſt; ſhe determined to ſacrifice both the lover and the princeſs to her vengeance, and circumſtances favoured her deſign.

" The Prince was abſent at the army; Erneſt Auguſtus was a man of warm paſſions and violent temper, eaſily irritated, and when irritated, in-

capable of controul. Sophia herſelf had treated Count Konigſmark with regard and attention; and the lover was hot-headed, ſelf-ſufficient, priding himſelf on his perſonal accompliſhments, and accuſtomed to ſucceed in affairs of gallantry.

"Thoſe who exculpate Sophia aſſert, either that a common viſit was conſtrued into an act of criminality; or that the Counteſs of Platen, at a late hour, ſummoned Count Konigſmark in the name of the Princeſs, though without her connivance; that on being introduced, Sophia was ſurpriſed at his intruſion; that on quitting the apartment, he was diſcovered by Erneſt Auguſtus, whom the Counteſs had placed in the gallery, and was inſtantly aſſaſſinated by perſons whom ſhe had ſuborned for that purpoſe. It is impoſſible, at this diſtance of time, to diſcover and trace the circumſtances of this myſterious tranſaction, on which no perſon at the court of Hanover durſt at that time deliver his opinion. But the ſudden murder of Count Konigſmark may be urged as a corroboration of this ſtatement; for had his guilt, and that of Sophia, been unequivocal, would he not have been arreſted, and brought to a trial, for the purpoſe of proving their connection, and confronting him with the unfortunate Princeſs.

"Many perſons of credit at Hanover have not ſcrupled, ſince the death of Erneſt Auguſtus and George the Firſt, to expreſs their belief, that the imputation caſt on Sophia was falſe and unjuſt. It is alſo reported, that her huſband having made an offer of reconciliation, ſhe gave this noble and diſdainful anſwer: "If what I am accuſed of is true, I am unworthy of his bed; and if my accuſation is falſe, he is unworthy of me. I will not accept his offer."

"George the Second, who doated on his mother, was fully convinced of her innocence. He once made an attempt to ſee her, and even croſſed the Aller on horſeback, oppoſite the Caſtle, but was prevented from having an interview with her by the Baron de Bulow, to whoſe care the Elector, her huſband, had committed her. Had ſhe ſurvived his acceſſion, he intended to reſtore her to liberty, and to acknowledge her as queen dowager. Her memory was ſo dear to him, that he ſecretly kept her portrait in his poſ-

ſeſſion; and the morning after the news of the death of George the Firſt had reached London, Mrs. Howard obſerved in the ante-chamber of the King's apartment, a picture of a woman in the electoral robes, which proved to be that of Sophia.

"George the Second told Queen Caroline, that in making ſome repairs in the palace of Hanover, the bones of Count Konigſmark were found under the floor of the ante-chamber which led to the apartment of Sophia. The Queen mentioned this fact to Sir Robert Walpole;* and in various converſations which ſhe held on this ſubject, ſhe appeared fully convinced of her innocence, an opinion which the Miniſter himſelf conſtantly adhered to."†

* From Lord Orford.

† The account of Sophia of Zell is derived from the MS. Journal of N. W. Wraxall, Eſq; Elough's Papers, and various communications which I received at Hanover; and Polnitz's Memoirs. A pretended Hiſtory is publiſhed, under the title of "Hiſtoire ſecrete de la Ducheſſe d'Hanovre, epouſe de George Premier, Roi de la Grande Britagne: Les malheurs de cette infortunée Princeſſe, ſa priſon Chateau d'Ahler où elle a fini ſes jours; ſes intelligences ſecrettes avec le Count de Konigſmark, assassiné à ce ſujet;" which is a mere romance.

JOHN HOSKINS.

FOR the life of this valuable maſter,* (ſays Lord Orford,) fewer materials than of almoſt any man in the liſt, who arrived to ſo much excellence, can be found. Vertue knew no more of him than what was contained in Graham's Engliſh School, where we are only told, "that he was bred a face-painter in oil; but afterwards taking to miniature, far exceeded what he did before; that he drew King Charles, his Queen, and moſt of the court, and had two conſiderable diſciples, Alexander and Samuel Cooper, his nephews; the latter of whom became much the more eminent limner."

"Hoſkins, though ſurpaſſed by his ſcholar, the younger Cooper, was a very good painter; there is great truth and nature in his heads; but the carnations are too bricky, and want a gradation and variety of tints. I have a head of Serjeant Maynard, by him, boldly painted, and in a manly ſtyle, though not without theſe faults;† and another good one of Lord Falkland, more deſcriptive of his patriot melancholy than the common prints; it was in the collection of Dr. Meade.‡ There is indeed one work§ of Hoſkins's that may be called perfect; it is the head of a man, rather young, in the gown of a maſter of arts, and a red ſattin waiſtcoat; the clearneſs of the colouring is equal to either Oliver; the diſhevelled hair touched with exquiſite freedom. It is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Fanſhaw, but not known whoſe portrait.

* For want of any new materials, we inſert the few notices of this eminent painter, which have been preſerved by Lord Orford in his Anecdotes of Painting. The engraving of Hoſkins now given, ſupplies a defect in that valuable work. Lord Orford ſuppoſed that there was no portrait of him extant.

† From this miniature an engraving was made a few years ago, which may be found in Lyſon's Environs of London, vol. ii. p. 235.

‡ At Burleigh is a portrait of David Cecil, ſon of John, 4th Earl of Exeter, by Frances, daughter of the Earl of Rutland: it is dated 1644: and another of Sir Edward Cecil, afterwards Viſcount Wimbledon.

§ There is another at Burleigh, ſcarce inferior; it is the profile of a boy, in brown, holding in one hand a plaything like caſtanets: it is admirably natural. At the Earl of Dyſart's, at Ham Houſe, is the portrait of a lady by him, painted in a ſuperior ſtyle.



JOHN HOSKINS.

From a Miniature Painted by Himself in the Collection of W.m Solheby Esq.r

Pub.d by S. Harding, N.o 127, Pall Mall, Aug.t 1.1802.

Vertue mentions a ſon of Hoſkins of the ſame name, and ſays, that this mark ⌶ diſtinguiſhes the works of the father from thoſe of the ſon, which have I. H. ſimply. I meet with no other hint of a ſon of that name except in Sanderſon, who barely names him.* One Peter Hoſkins is entered into the regiſter of Covent Garden, as buried July 1, 1681. Hoſkins, the father, was buried in that church, Feb. 22, 1664.

In the catalogue of King Charles are mentioned two drawings by Hoſkins for the great ſeal. Col. Sothby has a head of Sir Benjamin Rudyard by him; and a profile, which Vertue thought might be Hoſkins himſelf. Prefixed to Coryat's Crudities, is a copy of verſes with his name to them.†

* Page 20. In the ſame place he ſpeaks in the like tranſient manner of a ſon of Hilliard.

† Lord Orford erroneouſly aſſigns theſe verſes to the Painter. They were written by the famous Serjeant Hoſkins, who was much admired for his poetical compoſitions, particularly for his DREAM-

RALPH, LORD HOPTON.

SIR Ralph Hopton was the ſon of Robert Hopton, of Wytham in Somerſetſhire, Eſq. (by Jane his wife, daughter and heir of Rowland Keymiſh, of the Vendry, in Monmouthſhire, Eſq.) a gentleman of an ancient and reſpectable family. His ſon, Ralph, who was born in 1598, was educated as a gentleman-commoner at Lincoln College* in Oxford, and afterwards inherited the family eſtate at Wytham. On leaving the Univerſity, he embraced a military life, and attained conſiderable ſkill in his profeſſion in the wars in Germany.

In 1642 Sir Ralph Hopton was a burgeſs in Parliament for the city of Welles; and in the famous ſeaſon of Petitions and Remonſtrances, endeavoured to ſtem the torrent of rebellion then breaking out. At that time the clamourers for liberty would ſuffer no man who differed with them to deliver his opinion with impunity, of which Lord Clarendon mentions the following remarkable inſtance. In the debate on the Declaration to the King at Theobalds, concerning the cuſtody of Prince Charles, ("the like whereof," ſays the noble hiſtorian, "had never been heard in Parliament,") Sir Ralph Hopton objected to ſeveral expreſſions in it as highly irreverent and diſreſpectful to the King; and particularly to that part of it where, in conſequence of intelligence ſaid to be received from Rome, and other places abroad, they expreſſed their apprehenſions that the King had a deſign upon the Parliament, and would change his religion; on which Sir Ralph juſtly obſerved, that "*they ſeemed to ground an opinion of the King's apoſtacy, upon a leſs evidence than would ſerve to hang a fellow for ſtealing a horſe.*" For theſe words he was committed to the Tower, *for laying an imputation on the Committee by which the Declaration was drawn up.*†

* Wood's ATH. OXON. I. 395.

† Hiſt. of the Rebellion, I. 448. 8vo. edit.



LORD HOPTON.

From a Drawing in the Collection of R. S. Tighe Esq.r

Pub. by S. Harding, N.o 127, Pall Mall, Aug.t 1. 1802.

When the King found it neceſſary to reſort to arms, Sir Ralph Hopton was among the foremoſt in his ſervice, and for ſeveral years was highly diſtinguiſhed for his courage, zeal, activity and good conduct, particularly in the Weſt, where he had long a conſiderable command. He very early raiſed and armed, at his own expence, a troop of horſe, and another of dragoons. From this beginning gradually aroſe that army, which was ſo long ſucceſsful in the weſtern counties, and often turned the tide of fortune in the King's favour, while it was under the undivided command of this General, whoſe courage, military ſkill, and univerſally eſteemed character, generally commanded ſucceſs, and ſecured him from thoſe errours, indiſcretions, and misfortunes, into which almoſt all the other Generals of the King too frequently fell, and which brought final ruin on that juſt but unhappy cauſe.

In 1643 he had the commiſſion of Lieutenant General of the Horſe under the Marquis of Hertford, who was General of the Weſt; and in the courſe of that year, with an army of 3000 foot, raiſed in Cornwall by himſelf and Sir Bevil Granville, he made himſelf maſter of ſeveral towns in that county. In January, 1643-4, he defeated the Parliament forces at Bradock-down near Leſkeard. On the 16th of May, 1644, he beat the Earl of Stamford at Stratton, in the ſame county. July 5, in the battle of Lanſdown, he had a principal ſhare, and was ſhot through the arm with a muſket; and on the following day experienced a worſe misfortune; for riding up and down the field of battle to viſit the wounded men, an ammunition-waggon, with eight barrels of gunpowder, blew up near him, by which Major Sheldon was killed, and Sir Ralph was ſo much injured, that his life was for ſome time in danger. On Sept. 4, 1643, at which time he was Lieutenant Governor of Briſtol, the King rewarded his eminent ſervices by creating him Baron Hopton of Stratton, in memory of the victory which he had obtained at that place. Having poſſeſſed himſelf of Wincheſter in December, he was invited into Suſſex; and with the aid of a thouſand men under Sir Jacob Aſhley, from Reading, after ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes with Sir William Waller, in which he was ſuc-

ceſsful, he made himſelf maſter of Arundel Caſtle in that county; but being obliged to leave it before it was put into a good poſture of defence, whether by the ſupineneſs or factions of thoſe within, it was ſoon afterwards retaken by the enemy.* At the battle of Alresford in Hampſhire, on the 29th of March, 1644, Sir William Waller had the advantage over Lord Hopton, and there fell on that occaſion ſeveral diſtinguiſhed royaliſts.

"The perſons," ſays Lord Clarendon, "with whom the King now conſulted in his martial affairs, and how to carry on the war, were, (beſides Prince Rupert, who was at this time abſent,) the General, [Patrick Ruthin,] who was made Earl of Brentford;† the Lord Wilmot, who was General of the Horſe; the Lord Hopton, who uſually commanded an army apart, and was not often with the King's army, but now preſent; Sir Jacob Aſtley, who was Major General of the army; the Lord Digby, who was Secretary of State; and Sir John Colepepper, Maſter of the Rolls." Of all theſe perſons the noble hiſtorian gives characters, and on this occaſion makes the following remarks on Lord Hopton:

"The Lord Hopton was a man ſuperior to any temptation, and abhorred enough the licenſe and the levities with which he ſaw too many corrupted. He had a good underſtanding, a clear courage, an induſtry not to be tired, and a generoſity that was not to be exhauſted; a virtue that none of the reſt had: but in the debates concerning the war, was longer in reſolving, and more apt to change his mind after he had reſolved, than is agreeable to the office of a commander in chief; which rendered him rather fit for the ſecond, than for the ſupreme command iu an army."‡

The tide of ill-fortune was now flowing in apace upon the King. The fatal battle of Marſton-moor in Yorkſhire, happened on the 2d of July. The King himſelf came into the Weſt, and having arreſted the Lord

* On this occaſion the famous Chillingworth loſt his life, having, out of kindneſs and reſpect to Lord Hopton, accompanied him on his march thither.

† May 27, 1644.

‡ Hiſt. of the Rebellion, ii. 482.

Wilmot, and diſmiſſed the Lord Percy from the office of General of the Ordnance, put Lord Hopton in his room. From this time every thing went backward in the Weſt. Lord Goring obtained a chief command there; and his ambition, his want of principle, his profligacy, impetuous ſpirit, and groſs indiſcretions, ſo thwarted and overpowered the ſteady character of Lord Hopton, that thoſe ſucceſſes which were the conſequence of this brave General's ſkill and courage, all ceaſed.

The battle of Naſeby, in Leiceſterſhire, happened on the 13th of June, 1645; after which, by the ambitious intrigues of Lord Goring, and the diſtractions of the King, Lord Hopton received the contradictory orders on one day, to be General of the Artillery; on another, to command the forces under the Prince.*

Lord Goring having now for ſome time retired to France, the Prince on the 15th of Jan. 1645-6, made an order, "That the Lord Hopton ſhould take the charge of the whole army on him; and that the Lord Wentworth ſhould command all the horſe, and Sir Richard Granville the foot." "It was a heavy impoſition," ſays Lord Clarendon, "upon the Lord Hopton, (to the which nothing but the moſt abſtracted duty and obedience could have ſubmitted,) to take charge of thoſe horſe whom only their friends feared, and their enemies laughed at, being only terrible in plunder, and reſolute in running away," &c. The Lord Hopton very generouſly told the Prince, "that it was a cuſtom now, when men were not willing to ſubmit to what they were enjoined, to ſay, that *it was against their honour*: that *their honour would not suffer them* to do this or that; for his part, he could not obey his Highneſs at this time, without reſolving to loſe his honour, which he knew he muſt; but ſince his Highneſs thought it neceſſary to command him, he was ready to obey him with the loſs of honour."†

Matters happened as he foretold. On Feb. 6, 1645-6, he moved with his army from Launceſton to Torrington, and Sir Thomas Fairfax in a few days advancing within eight miles of the place, he was obliged to defend

* Hiſt. of the Rebellion, p. 660. † Ibid. pp. 725, 726.

it, in preference to retiring into Cornwall. But by the baſeneſs of his foot, and the cowardice of his horſe, who fled from their poſts, he was left (after being hurt in the face with a pike, and his horſe killed under him) with two or three gentlemen to ſhift for themſelves. Recovering a freſh horſe, he was then compelled to retire, which he did to the borders of Cornwall; and ſtaid at Stratton two or three days, till about a thouſand or twelve hundred of his foot came up to him. The enemy advanced to Stratton, and ſo to Launceſton; and he was obliged to retire weſtward, on the 1ſt of March; but could by no means draw any conſiderable body of horſe together again.* He then called a council of war, who inſiſted on ſending for a treaty, declaring "that their men would never be brought to fight." Expoſtulation proved vain; they continued their importunity, and became reſolved. Lord Hopton, therefore, having ſent his ammunition and foot into Pendennis and the Mount, and declared "that he would neither treat for himſelf, nor the garriſons, gave the horſe leave to treat; and thereupon thoſe articles were concluded, by which that body of horſe was diſſolved; and himſelf and the Lord Capel, with the firſt wind, went from the Mount to Scilly, to attend the Prince, who was gone thither from Pendennis Caſtle, after the enemy's whole army was entered Cornwall.†

Thus unſucceſsfully, though not ingloriouſly, ended the military career of Lord Hopton. From Scilly he went with the Prince of Wales to Jerſey.

The Prince left Jerſey about July, 1646; and then Lord Hopton, Sir Edward Hyde, and Lord Capel, "lived and kept houſe together in St. Hilary's, the chief town of the iſland, where having a chaplain of their own, they had prayers every day in the church at eleven o'clock in the morning; till which hour they enjoyed themſelves in their chambers according as they thought fit; Sir Edward betaking himſelf to the continuance of his hiſtory, which he had begun at Scilly, and ſpending moſt of his time at that exerciſe. The other two walked or rode abroad, or

* Ibid. p. 731. † Ibid. p. 734.

read as they were diſpoſed; but at the hour of prayers they always met; and then dined together at the Lord Hopton's lodging, which was the beſt houſe, they being lodged at ſeveral houſes with convenience enough. Their table was maintained at their joint expence only for dinners; they never uſing to ſup; but met always upon the ſands in the evening to walk, after going to the Caſtle to Sir George Carteret, who treated them with extraordinary kindneſs and civility, and ſpent much time with them; and in truth the whole iſland ſhewed great affection to them, and all the perſons of quality invited them to their houſes, to very good entertainments, and all other ways expreſſed great eſteem for them."*

When Lord Capel left Jerſey, Lord Hopton and Sir Edward Hyde, (as we learn from the relation given by the latter,) "remained ſtill there, in the ſame conjunction, until a few months after, Lord Hopton received the news of the death of his wife, and of the arrival in France of his uncle, Sir Arthur Hopton, who having been Ambaſſador from the King in Spain,† had left that court, and retired to Paris, from whence he ſhortly after removed to Rouen, with a purpoſe, as ſoon as he had at large conferred with his nephew, to go into England, for the good and benefit of both their fortunes: and upon this occaſion the Lord Hopton likewiſe left Jerſey with all poſſible profeſſion of an entire friendſhip to the Chancellor [of the Exchequer, Sir Edward Hyde,] which was never violated in the leaſt degree to his death."‡

Lord Hopton died the end of September, 1652, at Bruges in Flanders, at the age of 54, and after the Reſtoration his corpſe was brought to Wytham, and buried with his anceſtors.||

Sir Edward Hyde, in a letter to Secretary Nicholas, dated 26 October, 1652, ſays, "I do concur with you in your full ſenſe of the irreparable

* Clarendon's Life, i. 199, 200.

† The barony of Hopton was entailed on this gentleman, but he died before his nephew, in 1650. There are very many of his letters in the firſt vol. of the "Clarendon State Papers."

‡ Ibid. p. 201.

|| Dug. Bar. ii. 469.

loſs in our good Lord Hopton, who was as faultleſs a perſon, as full of courage, induſtry, integrity and religion, as I ever knew man; and believe me, the ſad conſideration of that inſtance of God's diſpleaſure to us, in the taking away ſuch men from us, makes my heart ready to break, and to deſpair of ſeeing better times; and brings other melancholick thoughts into my head, which I am willing, and I think obliged, to ſhake off."*

Lord Hopton married Elizabeth Capel, aunt to Arthur Lord Capel, and widow of Sir Juſtinian Lewen, Knt. but left no iſſue; ſo that his four ſiſters became his coheirs; of whom Rachel married —— Morgan; Mary married, 1ſt, —— Hartop, Eſq. and ſecondly Sir —— Mackworth, Knt.; Margaret married —— Throckmorton, Eſq.; and Catharine married John Wyndham, of Orchard-Wyndham, in the county of Somerſet, Eſq; who died in 1649, and was great grandmother of Sir William Wyndham, father of the late Earl of Egremont.†

* Clarendon Papers, 111, 109. † Coll. Peer. v. 222.



Sr JOHN HOTHAM Bart 1621

Etchd from an Original Drawing in the Pepys Collection at Magdalen College Cambridge

Pub Feb 2d 1802 by S Harding 127 Pall Mall

SIR JOHN HOTHAM, BART.,

WAS the eldeſt ſon of John Hotham, of Scorborough in Yorkſhire, Eſquire, by his third wife, Jane, a daughter of Richard Lydiard (or Legard) of Ryſome in Holderneſs, Eſq.; and was born, as appears from the inquiſition found on the death of his father, in July, 1589.*

He derived from his anceſtors a conſiderable eſtate, about £2000 a year, to which, by a penurious mode of living, he made a great addition. In his early youth he embraced the profeſſion of a ſoldier, and ſerved in the Low Country wars; and, if we may believe Hugh Peter, (no very credible witneſs,) his father, on his firſt engaging in that kind of life, with a prophetick ſpirit ſaid to him, "Son, when the crown of England lies at ſtake, you will have fighting enough."† In Nov. 1620, he was at the battle of Prague, where the Elector Palatine ſuſtained a defeat, which deprived him of the crown of Bohemia. Returning afterwards to England, he was in Jan. 1621-2, created a Baronet.

The conduct of this man during the Civil Wars, was one continued tiſſue of irreſolution, perplexity, and timidity. Though loyal in his principles, he had not firmneſs enough to refuſe a nomination by the Parliament to the Government of Hull; and when oppoſed to the intereſts of the King, his adherence to his new friends was almoſt immediately followed by defection. He was ſuſpected by thoſe who employed him; and even the other party, who wiſhed to gain him to their intereſts, deſpiſed him. While he was Governor of Hull, under the authority of the Parliament, of which he was a member, Charles knowing the importance of the place, from the conſiderable ſtore of arms, proviſions, and ammunition, which were amaſſed there, ſummoned him (April 23, 1642,)

* Eſc. 8. Jac. p. 2. n. 179. Collins in his BARONETAGE, and other writers, give his father the title of Knight; but it appears from this *Eſcaetria*, that he never was knighted.

† Ruſhworth's Coll. and Whitelocke, p. 117.—At the death of his father, (June 15, 1609,) he was not quite twenty years old.

to open the gates, and to prepare for his admiſſion. The Governor fluctuating between contradictory ſentiments, at laſt decided againſt the requeſt of the King, appearing on the walls, and declaring, that "he could not admit his Majeſty without breach of his truſt to the Parliament;"* upon which he was immediately proclaimed a traitor; though the Parliament avowed the propriety of his conduct, and abetted his refuſal upon the remonſtrance of the King. Clarendon deſcribes the circumſtance in theſe words:

"The King, when he came within a mile of Hull, ſent a gentleman to Sir John Hotham, to let him know that the King would dine with him; with which he appeared ſtrangely ſurpriſed, or ſeemed to be ſo. The man was of a fearful nature, and perplexed underſtanding, and could better reſolve upon deliberation than on a ſudden; and many were of opinion, that if he were prepared dextrouſly before-hand, and in confidence, he would have conformed to the King's pleaſure; for he was maſter of a noble fortune in land, and rich in money; of a very ancient family, and well allied; his affection to the government very good; and no man leſs deſired to ſee the nation involved in a civil war than he; and when he accepted this employment from the Parliament, he never imagined it would engage him in rebellion; but believed that the King would find it neceſſary to comply with the advice of his two houſes; and that the preſerving that magazine from being poſſeſſed by him, would likewiſe prevent any poſſible rupture into arms."

After his Majeſty had ſent his ſecond meſſage to the two Houſes, they, inſtead of giving him any direct anſwer, immediately publiſhed ſeveral votes and reſolutions, by which they declared, "that Sir John Hotham had done nothing but in obedience to the commands of both Houſes of Parliament; and that the declaring of him a traitor, being a Member of the Houſe of Commons, was a high breach of the privilege of Parliament; and being without due proceſs of law, was againſt the liberty of the ſubject, and againſt the law of the land."

* Whitelocke, p. 55.

Clarendon ſays alſo of Hotham, that he was " by his nature and education a rough and rude man; of great covetouſneſs,* of great pride, and great ambition; without any bowels of good nature, or the leaſt ſenſe or touch of generoſity: his parts were not quick and ſharp, but compoſed; and he judged well. He was a man of craft, and more likely to be deceived, than to be cozened."—His conduct, however, to Lord Digby, who was an object of great reſentment to the Parliament, and who, on his being taken priſoner in diſguiſe at ſea, and carried into Hull, diſcovered himſelf to Hotham, may ſeem entitled to ſome praiſe; for he had generoſity enough not to betray the confidence repoſed in him; or, (to uſe the words of the noble hiſtorian, who ſeems, not without ground, to impute this action merely to the caprice of the moment,) " he reſolved to practiſe that virtue which the other had imputed to him, and not to ſuffer him to fall into the hands of his enemies." This lenity to Digby was afterwards made one of the charges againſt him; and having afterwards entered into ſome correſpondence with the royaliſts, he and his ſon, who alſo fell into the ſame projects, in Dec. 1644, after a long impriſonment in the Tower, were tried by a court-martial for their treachery to the Parliament, and both condemned to ſuffer death.

Clarendon, who ſtrongly reprobates every circumſtance attending their trial and execution, as inhuman and barbarous, informs us, " that the father was firſt condemned to ſuffer upon a day appointed, and the ſon afterwards to be executed in like manner the day following. The night before, or the very morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a reprieve was ſent from the Houſe of Peers to ſuſpend his execution for three days. The Commons were highly incenſed at this preſumption in the Lords; and to prevent the like miſchief for the future, they made an order, '*to all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs and other ministers of justice, That no reprieve*

* Clarendon's character of Sir John Hotham is confirmed by Whitelocke, who ſays, " His rough carriage, eſpecially to his inferiours, his very narrow living, and the betraying of the truſt committed to him, [by holding a correſpondence with the Royaliſts,] rendered him ſo diſtaſteful to all ſorts of people, that his maſters, (for whom he had done ſo great ſervice in reſiſting the King at his firſt coming to Hull,) now caſt him off; his ſoldiers, who had fought for him, now chaſe him away from them; and his brother-in-law [Sir Matthew Bointon] ſends him with his wife and children priſoners to the Parliament."—MEMORIALIST, p. 67. The lady here alluded to was his *fifth* wife, according to Collins. Yet, as we have already ſeen, he was not fifty-ſix years old, when he was executed.

should be granted or allowed for any person against whom the sentence of death was pronounced, except the same had passed, and had the consent of both.'

In January, 1644-5, the ſon, Captain John Hotham, who was ſtill more worthleſs than the father,* after having in vain implored mercy from the Parliament, by preſenting two petitions to them, couched in the moſt abject terms, was beheaded on Tower-hill; and on the following day the father ſuffered in the ſame manner;† each of their heads being ſevered from their bodies by a ſingle ſtroke of the axe. They died unpitied and unlamented by either party.

* Sir John Hotham in his conference with Lord Digby, when his priſoner, deſired him "to conſider in what way, and by what colour, he ſhould ſet him at liberty;---for, he ſaid he could not truſt any perſon living with the ſecret, and *leaſt of all, his ſon*, whom he mentioned with all the bitterneſs imaginable, as a man of an ill nature, furiouſly addicted to the worſt deſigns the Parliament had, or could have, and one that was more depended upon by them than himſelf; and ſent thither [to Hull] only as a ſpy upon him." Hiſtory of the Rebellion, vol. i. p. ii. p. 707.—In his laſt ſpeech on the ſcaffold, the ſon ſaid, "I have been very violent in the Parliament, and did many things according to the *ſwinge* of the times."

† Two days before the reprieve granted by the Houſe of Peers was expired.—"Whether," ſays Clarendon, "he had yet ſome promiſe from Peters, that he ſhould only be ſhewed to the people, and ſo returned ſafe again to the Tower, which was then generally reported and believed; or whether he was broken with deſpair, which is moſt probable,—when he ſaw that his enemies prevailed ſo far, that he could not be permitted to live thoſe two days which the Peers had granted him, certain it is, that the poor man appeared ſo diſpirited, that he ſpoke but few words, after he came upon the ſcaffold, and ſuffered his ungodly confeſſor, Peters, to tell the people, that he had revealed himſelf to him, and confeſſed his offences againſt the Parliament; and ſo he committed his head to the block."



Sr. CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS.

KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

From an Original Miniature of the same size in the Collection of Viscount Malden.

Pubd Dec.r 1794. by E.S. Harding, Pall Mall.

SIR CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS,

KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

SIR Charles Hanbury Williams was the third ſon of John Hanbury, of Pont y Pool in Monmouthſhire, Eſq; by his ſecond wife, Bridget, eldeſt daughter of Sir Edward Ayſcough, of Lincolnſhire, Knt., whom he married in the year 1703. Their third ſon, Charles, was born in 1709; and, fortunately for him, his godfather was Charles Williams, of Caerleon, Eſq; who had fled from his country for killing his couſin, Mr. Morgan of Penros, in a duel. This gentleman, on his return to England, in the reign of King William, was treated with great attention and kindneſs by Mr. Hanbury, and dying unmarried in 1720, at the age of 87, bequeathed to him a perſonal fortune amounting to more than £70,000; a conſiderable part of which he ordered to be laid out in the purchaſe of land for the benefit of his godſon, Charles Hanbury, who was enjoined to aſſume the name and arms of Williams.

Young Hanbury was educated at Eton, where he is ſaid to have made a conſiderable progreſs in claſſical literature; but whether he was removed from thence to either Univerſity, has not been aſcertained. During his minority, he travelled through various parts of Europe; and ſoon after his return from abroad, on his coming of age, he aſſumed the name of Williams, and became poſſeſſed of the eſtate of Coldbrook, ſituated near Abergavenny, in Monmouthſhire, which his father had purchaſed for nearly £50,000, purſuant to his friend's bequeſt. In 1732, at the age of twenty three, he married Lady Frances, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Earl of Coningſby, by whom he had two daughters; Frances, married in 1754 to William-Anne, late Earl of Eſſex; and Charlotte, who in 1759 became the wife of the Honourable Robert Boyle Walſingham, fifth ſon of Henry the firſt Earl of Shannon.

" On the death of his father in 1733, (ſays Mr. Coxe, in his " Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire,")* he was elected Member of Parliament for the county of Monmouth, and uniformly ſupported the adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, whom he idolized: he received from that miniſter many early and confidential marks of eſteem; and in 1739 was appointed by him Paymaſter of the Marines. His name occurs only twice as a ſpeaker, in Chandler's DEBATES; but the ſubſtance of his ſpeech is given in neither inſtance.

" Sprightlineſs of converſation," (adds the ſame writer,) " ready wit, and agreeable manners, introduced him to the acquaintance of men of the firſt talents: he was the ſoul of the celebrated *coterie*, of which the moſt conſpicuous members were, Lord Hervey, Winnington, Horace Walpole late Earl of Orford, Stephen Fox, (Earl of Ilcheſter,) and Henry Fox, (Lord Holland,) with whom in particular he lived in the ſtricteſt habits of intimacy and friendſhip. At this period he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by political ballads, remarkable for vivacity, keenneſs of invective, and eaſe of verſification: he did not, however, confine his ſatire to politicks: with much wit, and little delicacy, he wrote a ſevere lampoon on the marriage of Mr. Huſſey, (afterwards Lord Beaulieu,) with Iſabella, daughter and heireſs of John Duke of Montague, and widow of William Duke of Mancheſter, whoſe exquiſite beauty attracted general admiration.---This Ode was written in 1743, ſoon after the marriage, and confined to the peruſal of his intimate friends; but copies being indiſcreetly circulated, it became publick in 1746, to the chagrin and diſſatisfaction of the author.

" Mr. Huſſey bore the ſevere attack with great forbearance; but the Hibernian ſpirit was rouſed by the illiberal ſatire againſt the whole nation:

But careful heaven deſign'd her Grace
For one of the Mileſian race,
On ſtronger parts depending:
Nature indeed denies them ſenſe,
But gives them legs and impudence,
That beats all underſtanding:—†

* 4to. 1781. p. 271.

† Ode to Henry Fox, Eſq; on the marriage of the Ducheſs of Mancheſter.

and ſeveral Iriſh gentlemen in London ſeem to have entered into a combination to challenge the author. To avoid a ſucceſſion of duels, by the advice of his friends, he prudently retired into Monmouthſhire, though he did not himſelf entertain ſerious apprehenſions of danger.* His abſence, and the intervention of friends, cooled the anger of thoſe whom his ſatire had provoked, gave them time to reflect on the abſurdity of converting a national into a perſonal quarrel, and their cauſe was juſtly avenged by ſeveral counter lampoons, which vied with his own in ſprightlineſs and wit.†

"In 1746‡ he was inſtalled a Knight of the Bath, and, ſoon after his return to London, appointed Envoy to the Court of Dreſden;§ a miſſion which his lampooners imputed to cowardice,‖ but which he attributes to a nobler

* "Theſe facts are principally drawn from a letter written to him by his friend, Mr. Fox, which is preſerved in the collection at Pont y Pool:

"War-Office, Sept. 6, 1746.

"My dear Sir Charles,

"You may well wonder I have not wrote to you, but I have thought ſo much about the ſcrape your laſt Ode has been like and may ſtill be like to draw you into, that I could not write without endeavouring to inform you of the truth, and have not yet been able to get at the truth of the various reports that have been made about it.

"What is certain, I believe, is, that Huſſey came to Holland-houſe to enquire for you, ſome hours after you went. You know, I thought it natural that he might expoſtulate with you about it; but as he actually ſet out for Ireland laſt Sunday, to ſtay at leaſt till May, I thought it certain, and ſtill think, that reſentment muſt drop and be forgot. But it has been too ſtrongly to have no ground reported, that the Iriſh (to ſhew they *have* underſtandings) have determined to make an irreconcileable quarrel of it, and that a dozen or fourteen had entered into mutual promiſes, that the firſt who met ſhould affront you; and further, that one Mr. Mervin had promiſed Mr. Huſſey to be his proxy in the quarrel, as ſoon as you ſhould come to town. You may laugh at all this; but I do aſſure you, at the ſame time that every body ridicules and condemns it, your ſerious friends, and I in the firſt place, think it puts you in a diſagreeable ſituation, and I am heartily and exceſſively concerned about it.

"Lord Harrington will talk to Domville [Sir Compton Domville] about it, and thinks as I do; and other pains will be taken to bring theſe gentlemen to better ſenſes than their own; and I flatter myſelf that the ridicule of making a perſonal quarrel of a national reflection, muſt be acknowledged. I have heard too that Mr. Mervin ſays, his aſking for you at White's, was as Mr. Huſſey's meſſenger, not on his own account.

"But I ſtill think you will run riſque of being affronted, though the abſurd engagement to challenge you they will be aſhamed of; and what good telling you all this does, I don't know. But you can't imagine how very uneaſie I have been, and ſhall be, about it, till I am ſure it is all over."

† "Stop, ſtop my ſteed, hail, Cambria, hail, &c.
"Who's that? what, Hanbury the lyrick, &c.

‡ This is a miſtake. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams was inſtalled Knight of the Bath, April 20, 1744.

§ In 1747 he was, as appears from the letter quoted below, Envoy at Dreſden: yet in the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec. 1746, he is ſaid to have been then appointed Miniſter to the Court of *Berlin*.

‖ "Think you, becauſe you baſely fled
"To Saxony, to hide your head,
"On odes you ſtill may venture," &c.

motive, his affliction for the death of his friend, Mr. Winnington;* which threw him into a temporary fit of deep melancholy, and conſiderably affected his health. An epitaph which he compoſed to his memory, is written with much feeling; and a letter to Sir Thomas Robinſon on that event, [Dreſden, July 10, 1747,] does honour to his friendſhip:

'I am here a good deal retired, and in a melancholy way, which I have been in ever ſince the death of my friend Mr. Winnington, in whom my country has loſt an uſeful citizen, and I the man upon earth I loved the beſt! 'Twas upon his death I beg'd the King to ſend me abroad, and reſigned a very profitable employment, to come out of a country, where I miſs'd an object that I eſteem'd and honour'd very highly, and where every thing daily put me in mind of him. When he dy'd, he had much the beſt intereſt of any man in England with the King, and had three times in one day returned the Chancellour's of the Exchequer ſeal into the King's hand, who would fain have forc'd it upon him; but he was ſteady to his friends and the cauſe in which he had embark'd, and proof againſt the temptation of power itſelf.'—

"The votary of wit and pleaſure was inſtantly transformed into a man of buſineſs; and the author of ſatirical odes, penned excellent diſpatches. He was well adapted for the office of a foreign miniſter; and the lively, no leſs than the ſolid, parts of his character, proved uſeful in his new employment: flow of converſation, ſprightlineſs of wit, politeneſs of demeanour, eaſe of addreſs, conviviality of diſſipation, together with the delicacy of his table, attracted perſons of all deſcriptions. He had an excellent taſte for diſcriminating characters, humouring the foibles of thoſe with whom he negociated, and conciliating thoſe by whom the great were either directly or indirectly governed.

"In 1749 he was appointed, at the expreſs deſire of the King, to ſucceed Mr. Legge, as Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; but in 1751 returned to his embaſſy at Dreſden. During his reſidence at theſe

* The Right Hon. Thomas Winnington, member for Worceſter, and Paymaſter of the Forces; who died, April 23, 1746.

courts, he tranſacted the affairs of England and Hanover with ſo much addreſs, that he was diſpatched to Peterſburgh, in a time of critical emergency, to conduct a negociation of great delicacy and importance." - - -

Not being able to bring that negociation to a favourable iſſue, and finding that the Empreſs of Ruſſia had coaleſced with Auſtria and France, he deſired and obtained leave to return home. The chagrin reſulting from his ill ſucceſs in the arduous buſineſs in which he was engaged at St. Peterſburgh, is ſaid to have affected his health, which now began rapidly to decline; " his head was occaſionally affected, and his mind diſtracted with vexation: the irregularity of his life irritated his nerves, and a fatiguing journey exhauſted his ſpirits.

" Soon after his arrival at Hamburgh, in the autumn of 1757, he was ſuddenly ſmitten with a woman of low intrigue; gave her a note for £2000, and a contract of marriage, though his wife was ſtill living: he alſo took large doſes of ſtimulating medicines, which affected his head; and was conveyed to England in a ſtate of inſanity. During the paſſage he fell from the deck into the hold, and dangerouſly bruiſed his ſide: he was blooded four times on board, and four times immediately after his arrival in England. In a little more than a month he recovered, and paſſed the ſummer at Coldbrook Houſe. From this place he wrote a letter to Mr. Keith, which proves the calm ſtate of his mind, and breathes the warmth of paternal affection. - - - - -

" Towards the latter end of 1759, he relapſed into a ſtate of inſanity, and expired on the 2d of November, aged fifty.

" His official diſpatches (adds Mr. Coxe) are written with great life and ſpirit; he delineates characters with truth and facility; and deſcribes his diplomatick tranſactions with minuteneſs and accuracy, but without tediouſneſs or formality.

" The verſes of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams are highly praiſed by his contemporaries, and the letters of his friend, Mr. Fox, abound with extravagant commendations of his poetical talents; but in peruſing thoſe which

have been given to the publick, and thoſe which are ſtill in manuſcript,* the greater part are political effuſions, or licentious lampoons, abounding with local wit and temporary ſatire, eagerly read at the time of their appearance, but little intereſting to poſterity.† Three of his pieces, however, deſerve to be exempted from this general character: his poem of ISABELLA, or THE MORNING, is remarkable for eaſe of verſification, and happy diſcrimination of character: his epitaph on Mr. Winnington is written with great feeling; and his beautiful Ode to Mr. Poyntz, in honour of the Duke of Cumberland, breathes a ſpirit of ſublimity which entitles the author to the rank of a poet, and excites our regret that his Muſe was not always employed on ſubjects worthy of his talents.---

"On his death without iſſue male, the eſtate and manſion of Coldbrook‡ came to his brother George, who died in 1764, and now belongs to his ſon, John Hanbury Williams, Eſq; the preſent poſſeſſor."

To this account of Sir C. H. Williams, abſtracted from Mr. Coxe's Hiſtory of Monmouthſhire,§ we have only to add, that though poſſeſſed of conſiderable talents, and doubtleſs a good claſſical ſcholar, he on one occaſion condeſcended to avail himſelf of the productions of another, and to

* Several of theſe are in the poſſeſſion of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, who married his grand-daughter, the daughter of the Hon. R. B. Walſingham.

† This is the caſe of all temporary ſatire. All productions of this kind, however, would be more intereſting, if the blanks, which were at firſt proper, were at a certain time filled up. For want of this being done, the STATE POEMS, abounding in curious anecdotes, are now become ſcarcely intelligible. Some well-wiſher therefore to the fame of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, ought ſpeedily to publiſh an edition of his poems with the blanks filled up, (which may now be done without impropriety, moſt of the perſons ſatirized being dead,) otherwiſe they will in a few years ſhare the fate of the work abovementioned.

‡ In this houſe, as we are informed by Mr. Coxe, are two portraits of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams; one in full dreſs, with the inſignia of the Bath, painted in 1744, ſoon after he was inveſted with the order, exhibiting a countenance remarkably handſome; the other a ſmaller portrait in his more advanced age, which repreſents him leaning his cheek upon his right hand, and holding in his left the poem of ISABELLA or the Morning. It is ſimilar to that at Pont y Pool, but of a ſmaller ſize. From this portrait, or a copy of it, an engraving has been given by Mr. Coxe.---In the manſion of Coldbrook are likewiſe portraits of Sir Robert Walpole; Audrey, the wife of Charles third Viſcount Townſhend, and mother of the preſent Marquis Townſhend; John Lord Hervey, as Lord Privy Seal, by Vanloo; Mrs. Woffington, Mrs. Oldfield, and her paramour, General Churchill.

At Pont y Pool, now the ſeat of Capel Hanbury Leigh, Eſq; are two portraits of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams; one in full dreſs, with the ribband and ſtar of the order of the Bath; the other in a plainer habit, and leaning his cheek on one hand, in the ſame attitude as that already deſcribed at Coldbrook.

§ In 2 vols. 4to. 1801. For the notes, however, appended to this account, which are not marked with inverted commas, Mr. Coxe is not anſwerable.

exhibit it as his own; as has been obſerved by the late Dr. Farmer, in his ingenious "Eſſay on the Learning of Shakſpeare." "This paſſage (ſays that gentleman) recalls to my memory a very extraordinary fact. A few years ago at a great Court on the continent, a countryman of ours of high rank and character, (Sir C. H. W.) exhibited with many other candidates his complimental epigram on the birthday, and carried the prize in triumph:

"O regina orbis prima et pulcherrima, ridens
"Es Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva loquens."

literally ſtolen from Angerianus:

Tres quondam nudas vidit Priameius heros
Luce deas; video tres quoque luce deas.
Hoc majus; tres uno in corpore; *Cælia ridens*
Est Venus, incedens Juno, Minerva loquens.

Delitiæ Ital. Poet. by Gruter, under the anagrammatick name of Ranutius Gherus, 1608, v. i. p. 189.

"Perhaps the latter part of the epigram was met with in a whimſical book, which had its day of fame, Robert Burton's ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY, folio, 1652, 6th edit. p. 520.

RICHARD RAWLINSON.

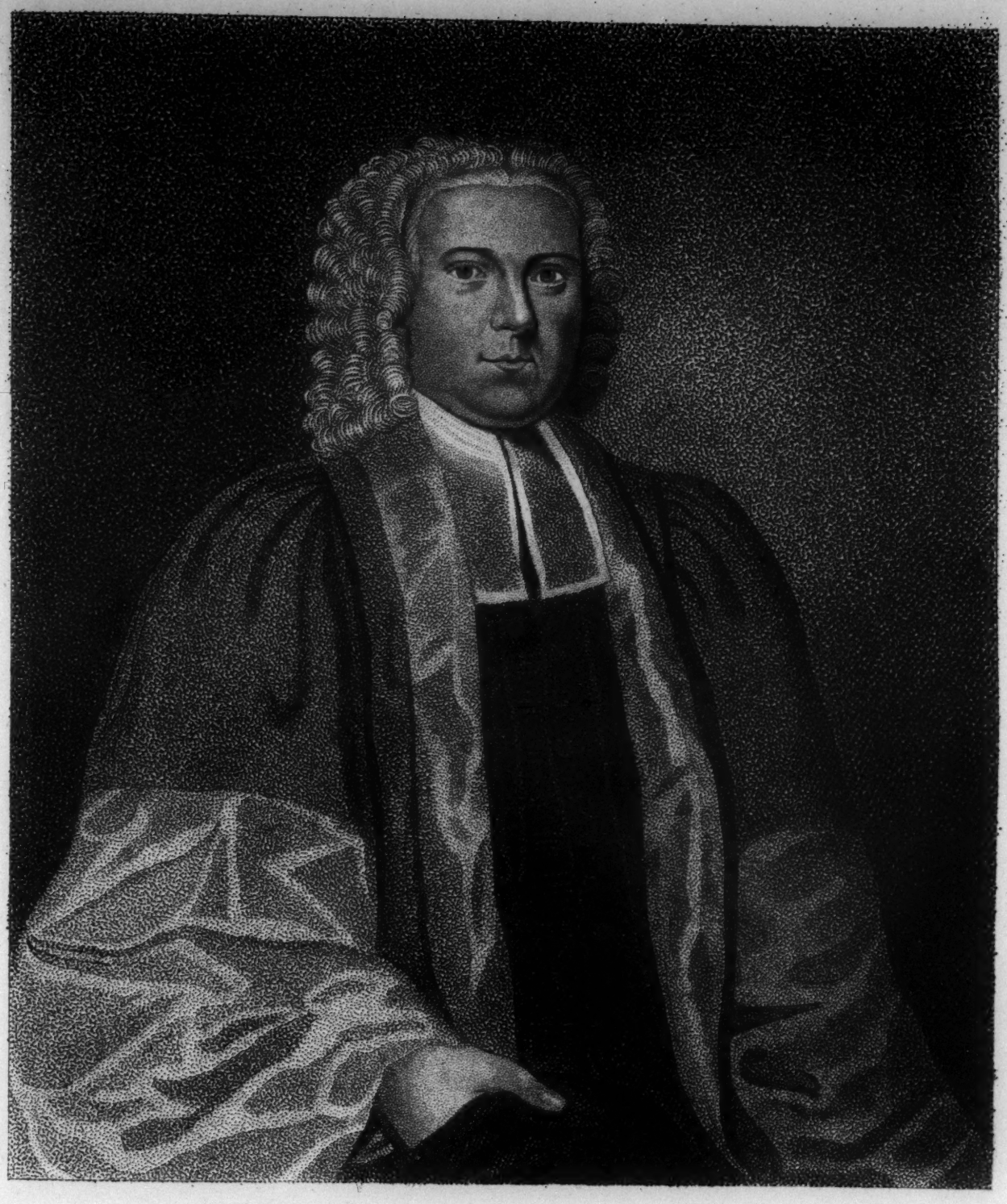
THIS diſtinguiſhed Antiquary was a younger ſon of Sir Thomas Rawlinſon, Knight, and was born in London, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's, Jan. 3d, 1689. After having been educated in St. Paul's School, at the age of eighteen he became a Commoner of St. John's College in Oxford, and was matriculated March 9, 1707; in which year his father was Lord Mayor of London. In 1709, his father having died in the preceding year, he became a gentleman-commoner of St. John's; in Michaelmas term, 1710, he took the degree of B. A. and in 1713 that of Maſter of Arts.

It is not generally known that he entered into holy orders, no notice of this circumſtance, it is believed, being taken in any former account of this gentleman: but it appears from ſome notices of his life, left by himſelf, that he was ordained a Deacon and Prieſt, in the year 1716.

In 1719, he made an excurſion to Holland, but returned to England in the following year, when he obtained the degree of D. C. L. by diploma; and not long afterwards, having reſolved to undertake a more extended tour, he ſet out for the continent, and ſpent above five years in viſiting France, Germany, Italy, and Sicily. While on his travels, he received an account of the death of his elder brother, which induced him to return to England in 1726. In the next year he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries.*

His firſt publication was, The Life of Anthony Wood, collected from MSS. which appeared in 1711. A copy of this Life, with ſeveral manuſcript additions by the author, is in the Bodleian Library. In 1717 he publiſhed Propoſals for "A Hiſtory of Eton College," which, however, never appeared. He likewiſe iſſued out Propoſals for "A Hiſtory of Ox-

* The foregoing particulars are drawn from notices left by Dr. Rawlinſon in MS. and preſerved in the Bodleian Library.



RICHARD RAWLINSON, D.C.L.

From an Original Picture in the Bodleian Gallery, Oxford.

Pub. Jan. 20. 1803. by S. Harding, 127. Pall Mall.

fordſhire," for which he had made ſome collections, and had ſeveral plates engraved; but neither was this work ever given to the publick. In 1718 he printed in an octavo volume, ABELARDI ET HELOISSÆ EPISTOLÆ; to whoſe unhappy ſtory the publick attention had recently been drawn* by Pope's beautiful verſes; and prefixed to them a Latin Preface, and a dedication to Dr. Mead. His "Engliſh Topographer," in one volume 8vo. appeared in 1720; the plan of which has been adopted and improved by Mr. Gough, in his "Britiſh Topography." In 1728 he tranſlated and publiſhed Freſnoy's "New Method of ſtudying Hiſtory, in two volumes 8vo. But his moſt favourite work, and on which he appears to have been extremely intent during many years of his life, was a Supplement to, and a Continuation of, Wood's ATHENÆ OXONIENSES, for which he had made very large collections, yet remaining in MS. at Oxford; and it is much to be lamented, that in the courſe of half a century that Univerſity ſhould not have employed and encouraged ſome perſon, properly qualified, to undertake the completion of a work, highly intereſting to literary men, and in which the reputation of all the diſtinguiſhed ſcholars whom ſhe has produced, from 1694 to the preſent time, is ſo intimately involved.

Dr. Rawlinſon's town reſidence was London-Houſe in Alderſgate Street, the ancient palace of the Biſhops of London; but he died at Iſlington, April 6, 1755. He had ſeveral brothers, but no children. By his laſt will he bequeathed to St. John's College, in Oxford, where he was bred, an eſtate of near £700 per ann.; all his Greek, Roman and Engliſh coins, not given to the Bodleian Library; an engraved plate of Archbiſhop Laud, with ſome other benefactions; and alſo his diploma, and his heart, which has been placed in a beautiful marble urn, againſt the chapel wall, thus inſcribed:

* Dr. Warton in his late edition of Pope's Works, ſays, that Pope was indebted for various thoughts to theſe letters, "which had a *few years before* been publiſhed in London by Rawlinſon:" but Pope certainly derived his knowledge of the letters which paſſed between theſe lovers, from the old edition of them; for the Epiſtle to Abelard appeared in his quarto volume in 1717, and Rawlinſon's book was not publiſhed till the following year. Had the caſe been as Dr. Warton has ſtated it, it might reaſonably have been concluded, that Rawlinſon's publication ſuggeſted this ſubject to Pope.

Ubi theſaurus, ibi cor.
RIC. RAWLINSON, LL.D. R. et ANT. S. S.
Olim hujus Collegii ſuperioris ordinis commenſalis.
Obiit vi. Apr. MDCCLV.

His remains were depoſited in a vault purchaſed by him, in the north aiſle of St. Giles's church; of which he had a repreſentation engraved in his life-time, with the following inſcription:

Γνῶθι σεαυτὸν.—*velut in speculum.*
Manet omnes una nox. Non moriar omnis.
Hoc dormitorium 8 ped. lat. 8 ped. long.
A parochiâ D. Egidi Oxon. concess. 25 Febr. et
Facult. Epiſc. confirmat. 5 Maii I. L. Arm. et
Aſſign. A. D. MDCCLIV.
Pallida mors æquo pulſat pede.
Semel eſt calcanda via lethi,
Ultima Thule.
R. Rawlinſon, LL. D. R. et A. S S.
Olim collegii S. Joannis Bapt. Oxon.
Superioris ordinis Commenſalis,
Obiit vi Apr. MDCCLV. ÆT. LXV.

To the Univerſity of Oxford he was a moſt liberal benefactor; for beſide founding in his life-time an Anglo-Saxon lecture, or profeſſorſhip, for the maintenance of which he appropriated an eſtate then let for near £88 per ann., he by his will bequeathed to them a great number of books, with and without manuſcript notes; all his ſeals, Engliſh and foreign; his antique marbles, and other curioſities; his copper-plates relative to ſeveral counties; his ancient Greek and Roman coins and medals; part of his collection of Engliſh medals; his ſeries of medals of Louis XIV. and XV.; a ſeries of medals of the Popes, which he ſuppoſed to be one of the moſt complete collections in Europe; and a great number of valuable ma-

nuſcripts, including his collections for a Continuation of Wood's ATHENÆ, already mentioned; and all Hearne's curious manuſcript Diaries, in above one hundred and fifty ſmall volumes.

In a late biographical work it is ſaid, that when the head of Counſellor Layer, who was executed for being concerned in the plot of 1722, was blown off from the top of Temple-Bar, where it had been fixed, and was taken up by Mr. John Pearce, an eminent attorney, and agent for the nonjuring party, Dr. Rawlinſon purchaſed it from him at a large price, preſerved it as a valuable relick, and directed that it ſhould be buried on his right hand. He was, therefore, an avowed and zealous Jacobite; for Layer, at his execution, juſtified what he had done, and warmly recommended to the people the intereſt of the Pretender.

Dr. Rawlinſon's library of printed books, and books of prints, was ſold by auction in 1756, and the ſale, which laſted fifty days, produced £1164. Probably at this time they would produce four times that ſum. His collection of pamphlets, amounting to 20,000, together with his moſt uncommon, ſcarce, and old books, was ſold in the following year, the ſale laſting for ten days; and this was immediately ſucceeded by the ſale of his drawings, ſingle prints, and books of prints, which continued for eight days. But the collections made by this gentleman were greatly exceeded by thoſe of his brother, Thomas Rawlinſon; who is ſuppoſed to have been the perſon characterized by Mr. Addiſon, under the name of TOM FOLIO.* While he reſided in Gray's Inn, he had four chambers ſo completely filled with books, that he was obliged to remove his bed into the paſſage. His MSS. which were ſold by auction about eight years after his death, were not diſpoſed of in leſs than ſixteen days, from March 4, 1733-4. The Catalogue of his printed books conſiſts of nine parts; and the ſale laſted, with various intervals, for above two hundred days.

* TATLER, No. 158.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN.

FROM the Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole, lately given to the publick by the Rev. Mr. Coxe, we have principally abſtracted the following account of William Shippen, adding to it a few dates, which are there wanting.*

"The family of Shippen was ſettled in Cheſhire. His father, who was rector of Stockport, had four ſons, one of whom [Robert Shippen] was Preſident of Brazen-Noze College in Oxford, a man of diſtinguiſhed abilities, and of the ſame principles with his brother; and one daughter, who married Mr. Leyborne, a gentleman of reſpectable family in Yorkſhire.

"William Shippen was born about the year 1672, and received his education at Stockport School, which was conducted with great credit by a maſter whoſe name was Dale. He firſt came into Parliament in 1707, for Bramber in Suſſex, (in the place of John Aſgill, who was expelled for blaſphemy,) by the intereſt of Lord Plymouth, whoſe ſon, Dixy Windſor,† was his brother-in-law. He again repreſented that borough in 1710. In 1713 he was choſen for Saltaſh in Cornwall, probably by government intereſt; but waved his ſeat in 1714, on being elected for Newton in Lancaſhire, (through the intereſt of Mr. Leigh, of Limepark in Cheſhire, whoſe aunt, Lady Clarke, was married to his brother, Dr. Shippen,) which place he continued to repreſent until his death."

On the well-known motion in the Houſe of Commons, Feb. 13, 1740-41, to remove Sir Robert Walpole from his Majeſty's preſence and counſels for ever, which was negatived by 290 againſt 106, it was na-

* The arrangement which we have made, differs ſomewhat from that of Mr. Coxe; and that gentleman is not anſwerable for any part of either the text or notes, to which inverted commas are not prefixed.

† The Hon. Dixy Windſor, who repreſented the Univerſity of Cambridge in ſix ſucceſſive Parliaments, married one of the daughters of Sir Richard Stote, Knight, and Mr. Shippen another: but Mr. Windſor's marriage did not take place till after 1714, and therefore this connection did not introduce Shippen to Lord Plymouth, as might be preſumed from Mr. Coxe's ſtatement.



S. Harding del.

A. Birrell sculp.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN ESQ.R

From an Original Picture in the Possession of Mrs. Taylor.

Wm Shippen

Pub. by S. Harding 127 Pall Mall.

turally expected that Shippen, who was a zealous and almoſt an avowed Jacobite, would have taken a warm part againſt a miniſter who had long been ſupported by the Whig intereſt; but in his ſpeech on that occaſion, he declared, 'that he looked on that motion as only a ſcheme for turning out one miniſter, and bringing in another; that as his conduct in Parliament had always been regulated with a view to the good of his country,* without any regard to his own private intereſt, it was quite indifferent to him who was in, and who was out, and he would give himſelf no concern in the queſtion.' At the concluſion of theſe words he withdrew, and was followed by thirty-four of his friends."

The conduct of Shippen on this occaſion created much ſurprize, and was variouſly accounted for. Few could be impoſed upon by this plauſible ſpeech; for the true interpretation of which, we are indebted to Mr. Coxe.

"His ſeceſſion (ſays that writer,) expoſed him to much obloquy from the party whom he deſerted. Some inferred that his abſence was purchaſed by a bribe,† and did not ſcruple to aſſert that he received an annual penſion from government: others have been ſo unjuſt as to aſſert, that this rumour was induſtriouſly raiſed by Walpole, to decry his integrity, and diminiſh his influence.‡ It might be ſufficient to refute this unjuſt reflection by obſerving, that his wife's fortune placed him above all temptation; and that he had exhibited a ſtrong proof of diſintereſtedneſs at a very trying period. When Shippen was committed to the Tower, [Dec. 4, 1717,] for declaring that the only infelicity in his Majeſty's reign was, that he was unacquainted with our language and conſtitution, and that the ſpeech from the throne was rather calculated for the meridian of

* With a view (he might more truly have ſaid,) to the reſtoration of the Stuart family.

† "Opinions of the Ducheſs of Marlborough, 8vo. 1788. p. 61."

‡ "Sheridan's Life of Swift, p. 229."

Mr. Coxe's ſubject did not call upon him to examine any of the other groundleſs aſſertions in Mr. Sheridan's Life of Swift, which the bookſellers of London have very improperly prefixed to that author's works: otherwiſe, he might have pointed out at leaſt a hundred others, equally fanciful and unfounded.

Germany, than that of Great Britain;* the Prince of Wales, [afterwards King George the Second,] then diſſatisfied with his father, ſent General Churchill, his groom of the bedchamber, to him, with the offer of a preſent of £1000, which Shippen declined.† That he was honeſt and inflexible, is undoubted. Even Walpole himſelf has atteſted this truth, by repeatedly declaring, not only while he was at the head of affairs, but after his reſignation, not only during the life of Shippen, but after his death, that he would not ſay who was corrupted, but he would ſay who was not corruptible;—that man was Shippen.‡

"The real cauſe of his ſeceſſion, I am enabled to aſcertain, from the account of a perſon nearly related to him. Sir Robert Walpole having diſcovered a correſpondence which one of Shippen's friends carried on with the Pretender, Shippen called on the Miniſter, and deſired him to ſave his friend. Sir Robert willingly complied, and then ſaid, 'Mr. Shippen, I cannot deſire you to vote with the adminiſtration, for with your principles I have no right to expect it. But I only require, whenever any queſtion is brought forward in the Houſe, perſonally affecting me, that you will recollect the favour I have now granted you.'—It is likewiſe to be obſerved, that this was only a temporary truce; for he ſoon reſumed his accuſtomed oppoſition, and gave his aſſiſtance to thoſe ſtrenuous meaſures which drove the miniſter from the helm.

* The particular part of the ſpeech from the throne on the 21ſt of Nov. 1717, which Shippen moſt diſliked, was, doubtleſs, that in which the king ſaid, that his 'parliament could not but be ſenſible of the many attempts ſet on foot to diſturb the peace of theſe kingdoms; and that *they only pretended not to ſee, who were not afraid of, them.*'—Thoſe who, like Shippen, aim at innovation, are always galled by ſuch obſervations; and endeavour to delude the people, by calling all thoſe loyal ſubjects who counteract their ſchemes, ALARMISTS.

† "Etough, from Dr. Middleton, to whom it was communicated by Shippen."—Of the Rev. Henry Etough, Rector of Thetfield, Hertfordſhire, from whom this ſtory is derived, Mr. Coxe, in his preface, gives the following account: "The Etough Papers form a valuable maſs of intelligence. They contain ſketches of the reigns of William, Anne, George the Firſt and Second; numerous accounts of Sir Robert Walpole, which he obtained in converſation, either from the Miniſter himſelf or Horace Walpole, the minutes of which, in various inſtances, he noted down. They compriſe much information derived from Mr. Scrope, Secretary to the Treaſury, and other perſons, whoſe authority he conſtantly cites: and a long intereſting correſpondence with Horace Walpole. Etough was a man of great reſearch, and eager curioſity; replete with prejudice; but idolizing Sir Robert Walpole."

‡ "From Lord Orford."

"If uniformity of principles and conſiſtency of conduct be admitted as a merit, William Shippen certainly deſerves that eulogium, as much or more than any member of the Houſe of Commons. Yet, in conſidering the perſons who formed the minority, we ought to be on our guard, leſt we miſtake the heat of party for true patriotiſm; and we ſhould alſo be wary in truſting to expreſſions which are become almoſt cant words, and have been handed from one writer to another, until they have been adopted as unqueſtionable truths. Thus he is called by various writers "THE ENGLISH CATO; INFLEXIBLE PATRIOT;" and Pope has ſaid of him,

"I love to pour out all myſelf, as plain,
"As *honeſt* Shippen,‡ or downright Montagne."

"But though we may allow him to be honeſt and incorruptible, yet the appellation of true patriot can by no means be juſtly conferred on him, unleſs we ſhould ſtyle that man a patriot, who was notoriouſly diſaffected to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, and publickly known to be in the intereſts of the Pretender; who did not affect even to conceal his ſentiments; who in the heterogeneous meetings of the Oppoſition, frequently diſguſted the old Whigs with declarations of the neceſſity of reſtoring the Stuarts;* and who, in company with his intimate friends, was often heard to declare, that he waited for orders from Rome, before he would give his vote in the Houſe of Commons. - - - - -

"His paternal eſtate was very ſmall, not exceeding £400 a year; but he obtained a fortune of not leſs than £70,000 by his wife, who was daughter and coheireſs of Sir Richard Stote, Knight, of the county of Northumberland, by whom he left no children. His way of living was in all reſpects ſimple and economical. Before his marriage, he never exceeded his income; and even afterwards, his expences were not proportionable to the largeneſs of his eſtate.—For a ſhort period he had apartments at Holland Houſe, from whence he dates ſeveral of his letters to Biſhop Atterbury, with whom he maintained a conſtant correſpondence during his exile.† And William Morrice [Atterbury's ſon-in-law] men-

‡ Here is a ſlight errour. Pope's words are,
As *downright* Shippen, or as *old* Montagne.

* "From the Biſhop of Saliſbury."

† "Intercepted Letters. Orford Papers."

tions him in one of his letters, as a perſon fixed in his principles, or as he expreſſes it, *as honest as ever*. He ſeems to have had no country reſidence, except a hired houſe on Richmond-hill; but made excurſions in ſummer to his wife's relations in Northumberland. His uſual place of abode was London; in the latter part of his life, in Norfolk Street; and his houſe was the rendezvous for perſons of rank, learning, and abilities; his manner was pleaſing and dignified, and his converſation was replete with vivacity and wit.

" Shippen and Sir Robert Walpole had always a perſonal regard for each other. He was frequently heard to ſay, 'Robin and I are two honeſt men. He is for King George, and I for King James; but thoſe men with long cravats (meaning Sandys, Sir John Ruſhout, Gybbon, and others,) only deſire places either under King George or King James.'

" By the accounts of thoſe* who had heard him in the Houſe of Commons, his manner was highly energetick and ſpirited as to ſentiment and expreſſion; but he generally ſpoke in a low tone of voice, with too great rapidity, and held his glove before his mouth. His ſpeeches uſually contained ſome pointed period, which peculiarly applied to the ſubject in debate, and which he uttered with great animation.

" Shippen publiſhed ſeveral pamphlets, the titles of which I cannot aſcertain. He may be ſuppoſed to have obtained ſome reputation as a poet, by the mention which Sheffield Duke of Buckingham makes of him in his poem, 'The Election of a Poet Laureat,' [written in 1719:]

" To Shippen Apollo was cold with reſpect,
" Since he for the State could the Muſes neglect;
" But ſaid, in a greater aſſembly he ſhined,
" And places† were things he had ever declined."

" Shippen wrote two political poems, FACTION DISPLAYED, and MODERATION DISPLAYED.‡ In the firſt he draws the characters of the

* " From the late [Horace] Earl of Orford."

† By an unlucky errour of the preſs, in the Memoirs of Walpole, (*As* for *And*) and the omiſſion of a line, theſe verſes have been rendered unintelligible. Theſe errours, however, have been implicitly adopted in a late publication.

‡ Both theſe poems were publiſhed in 4to. in 1704.

great Whig lords, under the names of the principal Romans who were engaged in Catiline's conſpiracy. This ſatire is ſevere and cauſtick, but the lines are in general rough and inharmonious. The concluding paſſage, which refers to the death of the Duke of Gloceſter, is not without merit:

" So, by the courſe of the revolving ſpheres,
" Whene'er a new-diſcover'd ſtar appears,
" Aſtronomers with pleaſure and amaze
" Upon the infant luminary gaze:
" They find their heavens enlarged, and wait from thence
" Some bleſt, ſome more than common influence:
" But ſuddenly, alas! the fleeting light
" Retiring leaves their hopes involved in endleſs night."

" His wife was extremely penurious, and from a peculiarity of temper unwilling to mix in ſociety. She was much courted by Queen Caroline; but having imbibed from her huſband a great independency of principle, oſtentatiouſly affected to decline all intereſt with the court.

" The fortune which he received with his wife, and the money which he had ſaved, came to her on his death, in conſequence of a compact that the ſurvivor ſhould inherit the whole. As neither he nor any of his brothers left any ſons, his paternal eſtate paſſed to his nephew, Dr. Leyborne, Principal of Alban Hall, Oxford, and Mr. Leyborne, a merchant of the factory at Liſbon. Shippen's widow lived to a great age. Her infirmities being ſuch as to prevent her making a will, her ample fortune devolved on her ſiſter, Mrs. Dixie Windſor."

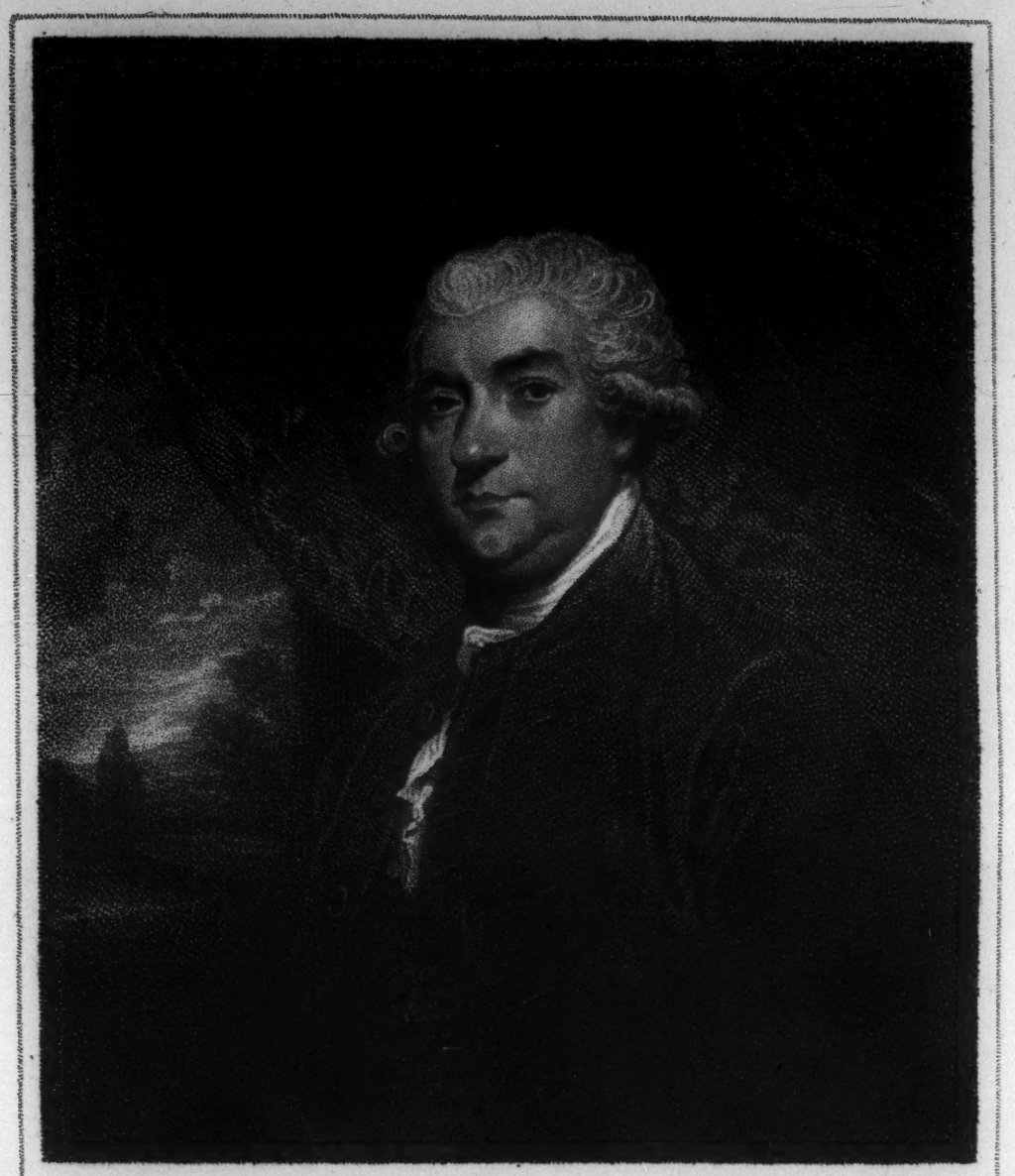
Mr. Coxe, in this narrative, has omitted to inform us, when Mr. Shippen died; without which no biography is perfectly ſatisfactory; nor are we able to aſcertain the preciſe day of his death. It happened, however, probably, in Nov. 1743; for in the following month Peter Leigh, Eſq. was returned Member for Newton in Lancaſhire, in the room of William Shippen, *deceased*. His unamiable wife, whoſe avarice ſeems to have ended in mental derangement, ſurvived him near four years, dying Aug. 22, 1747. His brother, Dr. Robert Shippen, Principal of Brazen-Noſe College in Oxford, died Nov. 24, 1745.

JAMES BOSWELL.*

JAMES BOSWELL was born at Edinburgh, on the 29th of October, N.S. 1740, being the eldeſt ſon of Alexander Boſwell, Eſq., an eminent Judge in the Supreme Courts of Seſſion and Juſticiary in Scotland, by the title of Lord Auchinleck, from the barony of that name in Ayrſhire, which has been the property of the family for almoſt three centuries. His mother was Mrs. Euphemia Erſkine, deſcended in the line of Alva from the noble Houſe of Mar, a lady of diſtinguiſhed piety.

He received his early education at the ſchool of Mr. James Mundell, in Edinburgh, a teacher of great reputation; amongſt whoſe ſcholars were, Mr. Ilay Campbell, now Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, and many others who do honour to his memory. He went through the regular courſe of the College of Edinburgh, and very early began to ſhew a propenſity to diſtinguiſh himſelf in literary compoſition, in which he was encouraged by the late Lord Somerville, to whoſe memory he has paid a grateful tribute. While he was at Edinburgh College, Lady Honſton, ſiſter of the late Lord Cathcart, put under his care a comedy, entitled, "*The Coquettes: or, the Gallant in the Closet;*" with a ſtrict injunction that its author ſhould be concealed. Mr. Boſwell, who was then very fond of the drama, and aſſociated much with the players, got this comedy brought upon the ſtage, and wrote the prologue to it, which was ſpoken by Mr. Parſons. Bnt it was not ſucceſsful, being in truth *damned* the third night, and not unjuſtly; for it was found to be chiefly a tranſlation of one of the bad plays of Thomas Corneille. Such, however, was the fidelity of Mr. Boſwell, that although from his attending the rehearſals, and other circumſtances, he was generally ſuppoſed to be the author of it himſelf, and

* The following Memoirs of Mr. Boſwell are principally drawn from a periodical publication of the year 1791; in which the account given of this gentleman was, we know, founded on authentick documents.



Sr. I. Reynolds pinx.t *B. Granger sculp.t*

JAMES BOSWELL Esqr.

Born, October 29th N.S. 1740.

Died, May 19th 1795.

Publishd by S. Harding April 2. 1802.



conſequently had the laugh and ſneer of his country againſt him, he never mentioned by whom it was written; nor was it known till the diſcovery was made by the lady herſelf.

Having ſtudied civil law for ſome time at Edinburgh, Mr. Boſwell went for one winter to continue it at the Univerſity of Glaſgow, where he alſo attended the lectures of Dr. Adam Smith, on moral philoſophy and rhetorick.

At this early period he was flattered by being held forth as the Patron of Literature; for Mr. Francis Gentleman publiſhed at the elegant preſs of the Foulises the tragedy of OROONOKO, altered from Southerne, and inſcribed it to him in a poetical epiſtle, concluding thus in the perſon of his Muſe:

> But where with honeſt pleaſure ſhe can find
> Senſe, taſte, religion, and good-nature join'd,
> There gladly will ſhe raiſe her feeble voice,
> Nor fear to tell that BOSWELL is her choice.

He had acquired, from reading and converſation, an almoſt enthuſiaſtick notion of the felicity of London, which he viſited, for the firſt time, early in the year 1760, and his ardent expectations were not diſappointed. He had already given ſome ſpecimens of a talent for writing in ſeveral occaſional eſſays, both in proſe and verſe, without a name, and he ſoon obtained the acquaintance of many of the wits of the metropolis, having the late Mr. Derrick as his introducer into "many-coloured life," or, as he has pleaſantly expreſſed it, his *governour*. But his views of the world were chiefly opened by the late Alexander Earl of Eglintoune, one of the moſt amiable and accompliſhed noblemen of his time; who being of the ſame county, and from his earlieſt years acquainted with the family of Auchinleck, inſiſted that young Boſwell ſhould have an apartment of his houſe, and introduced him into the circles of the great, the gay, and the ingenious. He in particular carried him to Newmarket, the Hiſtory of which Mr. Boſwell related in a poem written upon the ſpot, entitled, "*The Cub at Newmarket, a Tale*;" which he publiſhed next year in quarto, with a dedication to Edward Duke of York, to whom the author had been allowed to read it in manuſcript, and had been honoured with his Royal Highneſs's approbation.

Captivated with the variety and animation of the metropolis, Mr. Boſwell was now earneſt to have a commiſſion as an officer of the Guards; but his father prevailed with him to return to Scotland, and take ſome time to conſider of it. Wiſhing that his ſon ſhould apply to the law, which his family had done for two generations with great advantage, Lord Auchinleck took the trouble himſelf to give him a regular courſe of inſtruction in that ſcience; a circumſtance of ſingular benefit, and of which Mr. Boſwell ever expreſſed a ſtrong and grateful ſenſe. Mr. Boſwell at this time, but ſtill without putting his name, (affixing only the initials,) contributed ſeveral pieces to "*A Collection of Poems by Gentlemen of Scotland*, publiſhed by Mr. Alexander Donaldſon.

Having an uncommon deſire for the company of perſons diſtinguiſhed for talents and literature, he was fortunate enough to get himſelf received by many eminent men who were much his ſuperiors in age; ſuch as Lord Elibank, Lord Kaimes, Sir David Dalrymple, Dr. Robertſon, Dr. Blair, Mr. David Hume, Dr. Carlyle, Mr. Andrew Stuart, and others; and was admitted a member of the *Select Society* of Edinburgh. He then paſſed his trials as a Civilian, before a Committee of the Faculty of Advocates. Perſiſting, however, in his fondneſs for the Guards, or rather, in truth, for the metropolis, he again repaired to London, in the end of the year 1762, recommended to the late Duke of Queenſberry, the patron of Gay, who, he believed, was to obtain for him what he wiſhed; but, perhaps, from a ſecret underſtanding with Lord Auchinleck, it was delayed from time to time, till, in the ſummer of 1763, a compromiſe was made, that if he would relinquiſh his favourite project, and reſume the ſtudy of the civil law for one winter, at Utrecht, he ſhould afterwards have the indulgence of travelling upon the continent, provided that on his return he ſhould become an advocate at the Scotch bar.

This year he, for the firſt time, appeared as an author with his *name*, in a little volume of "Letters between the Honourable Andrew Erſkine and James Boſwell, Eſq. a publication in which he and his friend, a brother of the Earl of Kelly, indulged themſelves in a vein of ſingular, and

ſometimes extravagant humour. During his reſidence in London at this time, Mr. Boſwell cultivated the acquaintance of literary men, and particularly obtained that of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON, from which ſo much inſtruction and entertainment has been derived.

After ſpending a winter at Utrecht, in the ſtudy of the civil law, he accompanied the late Earl Mariſchal of Scotland into Germany; and, being well recommended, paſſed ſome time at many of the Courts; proceeded through Switzerland to Geneva; viſited Rouſſeau and Voltaire; croſſed the Alps into Italy, and not only ſaw the parts of that delightful country which are commonly ſurveyed in the courſe of what is called the *grand tour*, but others worthy of a claſſical traveller's curioſity.

But Mr. Boſwell's travels were principally marked by his viſiting the iſland of Corſica, the internal part of which no native of Britain had ever ſeen. Undiſmayed by the reports of danger which were circulated, he penetrated into its wildeſt diſtricts, and was amply rewarded by the knowledge which he acquired in that tour; on which he was complimented in verſe by Miſs Aikin, (now Mrs. Barbaud) Mr. Burnaby Greene, and Mr. Capel Loft.

When Mr. Boſwell was at Paris, in January, 1766, he received accounts of the death of his mother, which obliged him to haſten home to his father. Soon after his return to Scotland, he was admitted an Advocate in the Court of Seſſion, and practiſed there for ſome years with good ſucceſs.

In 1767 the great Douglas Cauſe being an object of univerſal attention, and intereſt, Mr. Boſwell generouſly volunteered in favour of Mr. Douglas, againſt whoſe filiation the Court of Seſſion had decided by the caſting vote of the Lord Preſident Dundas. With a labour of which few are capable, he compreſſed the ſubſtance of the immenſe volumes of proofs and arguments into an octavo pamphlet, which he publiſhed with the title of "The Eſſence of the Douglas cauſe;" and as it was thus made intelligible without a tedious ſtudy, this abridgment was doubtleſs very ſervice-

able to Mr. (now Lord) Douglas, in whoſe favour the decree of the Court of Seſſion was reverſed by the Houſe of Lords.

In 1768 Mr. Boſwell publiſhed "An account of Corſica, with the Journal of a Tour to that Iſland, and Memoirs of Paſcal Paoli," in one vol. 8vo. This work is univerſally known, it having not only paſſed through ſeveral editions in Engliſh, but been tranſlated into Dutch, German, Italian, and twice into French. Even the ſtern Johnſon, we find, thus praiſes it in a letter to the author: "Your Journal is in a very high degree curious and delightful: you expreſs images which operated ſtrongly upon yourſelf, and you have impreſſed them with great force upon your readers. I know not whether I could name any narrative, by which curioſity is better excited, or better gratified."

In the following winter, Mr. Boſwell, ever ready to take the part of the injured, was (though perſonally unknown to him) ſolicited by the late Mr. David Roſs, to favour him with a prologue for the opening of a theatre-royal at Edinburgh, for which Mr. Roſs had obtained his Majeſty's patent, but found a violent and oppreſſive party formed in oppoſition to him. Mr. Boſwell complied, and produced what one of Mr. Roſs's great patrons, the Earl of Mansfield, well characteriſed as "a very good copy of verſes,—very conciliating." This Prologue was ſpoken by Mr. Roſs himſelf, and was as follows:

SCOTLAND, for learning and for arms renown'd,
In ancient annals is with luſtre crown'd;
And ſtill ſhe ſhares whate'er the world can yield
Of letter'd fame, or glory in the field:
In every diſtant land Great Britain knows,
The Thiſtle ſprings promiſcuous with the Roſe.
While in all points with other lands ſhe vied,
The ſtage alone to Scotland was denied:
Miſtaken zeal, in times of darkneſs bred,
O'er the beſt minds its gloomy vapours ſpread;

Taſte and Religion were ſuppoſed at ſtrife;
And 'twas a ſin—to view this glaſs of life!
When the Muſe ventur'd the ungracious taſk,
To play eluſive with unlicens'd maſk,
Mirth was reſtrain'd by ſtatutory awe,
And tragick greatneſs fear'd the ſcourge of law;
Illuſtrious heroes arrant *vagrants* ſeem'd,
And gentleſt nymphs were *ſturdy beggars* deem'd.
This night, lov'd GEORGE's free enlighten'd age
Bids ROYAL FAVOUR ſhield the Scottiſh ſtage;
HIS Royal Favour every boſom cheers;
The drama now with dignity appears!
Hard is my fate, if murmurings there be,
Becauſe that favour is announc'd by me.
Anxious, alarm'd, and aw'd by every frown,
May I entreat the candour of the Town:
You ſee me here by no unworthy art;
MY ALL I venture, where I've fix'd my heart.
Fondly ambitious of an honeſt fame,
My humble labours your indulgence claim;
I wiſh to hold no RIGHT but by YOUR *choice*;
I'll truſt my *patent* to the PUBLICK VOICE.

The effect of theſe lines, aided by friends properly planted in different parts of the theatre, was inſtantaneous and effectual; the tide was turned, the loudeſt plaudits were given, and Mr. Roſs was allowed ever afterwards to enjoy his patent with all its advantages.

In 1769, after paying a viſit of about two months to Ireland, during which he enjoyed the ſociety of Lord Charlemont, Dr. Leland, Mr. Flood, and ſeveral other eminent perſons of that kingdom, he repaired, in the ſummer, to Stratford upon Avon, to participate in the Jubilee, which was then celebrated in honour of Shakſpeare; and in the maſque-

rade given on that occaſion, appeared in the character of an armed Corſican chief.* On the 25th of November in the ſame year, he married his couſin-german, Margaret, daughter of David Montgomerie, of Laniſhaw, Eſq.

He continued at the Scotch bar, with occaſional, and indeed generally annual, viſits to London, for many years, as his father was averſe to his ſettling in the metropolis. But *there* his heart was fixed, and we ſhall ſee that he in time yielded to his inclination.

In 1781, when Mr. Burke was in power, that celebrated ſtateſman ſhewed his ſenſe of Mr. Boſwell's merit in the warmeſt manner,—obſerving, "We muſt do ſomething for you for our own ſakes;" and recommended him to General Conway for a vacant place, by a letter in which his character was drawn in glowing colours. The place was not obtained; but Mr. Boſwell declared, that he valued the letter more.

In 1782, by the death of his father, he ſucceeded to the eſtate of Auchinlech.

In 1783, when an extraordinary *Coalition* of parties took place, and Mr. Fox's Eaſt-India bill had been thrown out, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by "A Letter to the People of Scotland on the preſent State of the Nation;" and in 1785, it being in contemplation to diminiſh the number of the fifteen Lords of Seſſion in Scotland, Mr. Boſwell wrote on that occaſion another "Letter to the People of Scotland;" which was ſo perſuaſive and forcible, that many of the counties of North Britain aſſembled, and entered into ſuch reſolutions againſt the ſcheme, that it was given up.

In 1785 Mr. Boſwell publiſhed a "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnſon, LL. D.;" a work which was read with ſuch avidity, that three large editions of it in a ſhort time paſſed through the preſs.

He had at an early period entered himſelf as a ſtudent of the Inner Temple, and from time to time kept his terms; and having no longer the fear of diſpleaſing his father, he determined to try his fortune in Weſtminſter-hall, and was called to the bar in Hilary Term, 1786. The following winter he removed his family to London.

* In the London Magazine for that year is an engraved whole-length portrait of Mr. Boſwell in this character. The verſes which were written and ſpoken by him on that occaſion, are preſerved in the European Magazine for June, 1791.

His ambitious reſolution to try his fortune in the great world of London, was thus ſanctioned by a letter to him from Dr. Samuel Johnſon, which exhibits at once a cautious and encouraging view of it:

" I remember, and intreat you to remember, that *virtus est vitium fugere;* the firſt approach to riches is ſecurity from poverty. The condition upon which you have my conſent to ſettle in London is, that your expence never exceeds your annual income. Fixing this baſis of ſecurity you cannot be hurt, and may be very much advanced. The loſs of your Scottiſh buſineſs, which is all you can loſe, is not to be reckoned as any equivalent to the hopes and poſſibilities that open here upon you. If you ſucceed, the queſtion of prudence is at an end; every body will think that done right which ends happily; and though your expectations, of which I would not adviſe you to talk too much, ſhould not be totally anſwered, you can hardly fail to get friends, who will do for you all that your preſent ſituation allows you to hope: and if after a few years you ſhould return to Scotland, you will return with a mind ſupplied by various converſation, and many opportunities of enquiry, with much knowledge and materials for reflection and inſtruction."

Upon all occaſions he avowed himſelf to be a ſteady Royaliſt; nay, ſometimes aſſumed the title of Tory. In the pamphlet, however, addreſſed to the people of Scotland, in 1785, he thus liberally ſtated his political creed: " I can drink, I can laugh, I can converſe, in perfect good humour, with Whigs, with Republicans, with Diſſenters, with Independents, with Quakers, with Moravians, with Jews. They can do me no harm: my mind is made up: my principles are fixed. But I would vote with Tories, and pray with a Dean and Chapter."

In 1789 he loſt his valuable wife, who died on the 4th of June in that year.

In May, 1791, he at length gave the world the Life of SAMUEL JOHNSON, a work ſo replete with entertainment and inſtruction, that it is no hyperbolical praiſe to ſay, that it will be read with delight and profit by ſucceeding generations, as long as the Engliſh language ſhall endure.

It has already gone through three large editions; and doubtleſs, like many of our Engliſh claſſicks, will, at due intervals, be again and again reprinted, to satisfy the demands of the publick.

Mr. Boſwell poſſeſſed from nature an excellent conſtitution, and was of a robuſt frame; but his convivial habits frequently led him into exceſſes which could not but, in the end, be prejudicial to health. He was not, however, moleſted with any bodily complaint, till about five weeks before his death, when he was ſeized with an intermitting fever, of which he died, at his houſe in Portland-ſtreet, on Tueſday the 19th of May, 1795, in his fifty-fifth year; leaving, by his lady already mentioned, two ſons, Alexander, his heir, and now the poſſeſſor of Auchinleck; and James, who was bred at Weſtminſter School, from whence he went to Brazen-Noſe College in Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is now a ſtudent of the Inner Temple. Of his three daughters, Veronica, the eldeſt, who was early introduced to publick notice,* died in a few weeks after her father; Elizabeth, the youngeſt, is married to a kinſman of her own name; and Euphemia is unmarried.

In his "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," Mr. Boſwell, with his uſual frankneſs, has given his own character, which may not improperly be ſubjoined to theſe ſhort memorials of his life:

"I have given a ſketch of Dr. Johnſon;—my readers may wiſh to know a little of his fellow-traveller. Think then of a gentleman of ancient blood, the pride of which was his predominant paſſion. He was then in his 33d year, and had been about four years happily married. His inclination was to be a ſoldier; but his father, a reſpectable judge, had preſſed him into the profeſſion of the law. He had travelled a good deal; and ſeen many varieties of human life. He had thought more than any body ſuppoſed; and had a pretty good ſtock of general learning and knowledge. He had all Dr. Johnſon's principles, with ſome degree of relaxation. He had rather too little, than too much prudence; and his imagination being lively, he often ſaid things of which the effect was very different from the

* Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides, p. 13, 3d edit.

intention. He reſembled ſometimes,

" The beſt good man, with the worſt-natur'd muſe."

" He cannot deny himſelf the vanity of finiſhing with the encomium of Dr. Johnſon, whoſe friendly partiality to the companion of this tour repreſents him as one, " whoſe acuteneſs would help my enquiry, and whoſe gaiety of converſation, and civility of manners, are ſufficient to counteract the inconveniences of travel, in countries leſs hoſpitable than we have paſſed."

The moſt ſtriking qualities in his character were, perhaps, vanity and good-nature.—His vanity, however, was of ſo playful a kind, that it could not diſpleaſe; and he would readily join with his friends in laughing at it, being, as he often acknowledged, *vain of being vain*. His good humour and good-nature were ſuch, that, without a ſtudied attempt for the purpoſe, it would hardly have been poſſible to offend him; and ſcarcely any one ever bore with more patience the well-intended reproofs of his friends; for whom he was at all times ready to exert himſelf with zeal and ardour. Good-humour was indeed ſo much a part of his conſtitution, that Mr. Burke ſaid to Dr. Johnſon, he had hardly any merit for the exertion of this quality. With reſpect to his mental endowments, the activity of his mind was remarkable; as is evinced by his extraordinary exertions for many years, and frequently at times by no means propitious to ſtudy or compoſition. He poſſeſſed a conſiderable portion of various knowledge; and his imagination was ſo lively, that he might have been, as he has ſaid of Dr. Johnſon, " perpetually a poet;"—though not of the higheſt claſs. In ballads, epigrams, and other light compoſitions, however, he was extremely happy: and if his Life of Johnſon be examined particularly, with a view to the fertility and livelineſs of the writer's mind, the number of images produced by him in that work will abundantly confirm the obſervation here made.

Not long after Mr. Boſwell's death, a very malignant and unjuſt repreſentation of him having been publiſhed, an anſwer to it immediately appeared, evidently written by a friend who knew him well; from which we ſhall ſelect ſuch parts as may ſerve further to illuſtrate his character:

" The moſt important miſrepreſentation in this paper is, that Mr. Boſwell was *convivial*, without being *social* or *friendly*; an aſſertion, which all who knew him intimately can peremptorily contradict. He had not only an inexhauſtible fund of good humour and good nature, but was extremely warm in his attachments, and as ready to exert himſelf for his friends as any man.

" The writer acknowledges that he was an affectionate father: but he was more: he was extremely liberal and indulgent to his children, having for ſome years expended, out of a moderate income, £300 a year to educate his two ſons; one at Eton, and the other at Weſtminſter; and one of his daughters at a boarding-ſchool: to effect which he confined his own perſonal expences within the narroweſt bounds.

" His fervent attachment to Dr. Johnſon, at the early age of three and twenty, when the diſſipation and amuſements of London hold out to men of ſuch lively parts as he poſſeſſed, irreſiſtible attraction, reflects great credit on his memory. His veneration and eſteem for his friend induced him, at a ſubſequent period, to go through the laborious taſk of digeſting and arranging the immenſe maſs of materials, with which his own diligence, and the kindneſs of others, had furniſhed him, and of forming his hiſtory of the life of that excellent and extraordinary man; one of the moſt inſtructive and entertaining books in the Engliſh language. That in this work he had not both fame and profit in view, would be idle to aſſert; but to ſuppoſe that theſe were his principal objects, or (as ſome of his detractors have ſuggeſted) that he attached himſelf to Dr. Johnſon for the purpoſe of writing his Life, is to know nothing of the author, and nothing of human nature.

" Mr. Boſwell undoubtedly poſſeſſed conſiderable intellectual powers, for which he has not had ſufficient credit, many ſuppoſing him to be a mere relater of the ſayings of others: but it is manifeſt to every reader of any diſcernment, that he never could have collected ſuch a maſs of information, and juſt obſervation on human life, as his very valuable work contains, without great ſtrength of mind, and much various knowledge;

as he never could have diſplayed his collections in ſo lively a manner as he has done, had he not poſſeſſed a very pictureſque imagination, or, in other words, had he not had a very happy turn for poetry as well as for humour, and for wit.

" Another miſtaken notion which has been entertained concerning him is, that he caught from Johnſon a portion of his conſtitutional melancholy. Moſt aſſuredly this was not the fact: he had a conſiderable ſhare of melancholy in his own temperament; and, though the general tenour of his life was gay and feſtive, he frequently experienced an unaccountable depreſſion of ſpirits. In one of theſe gloomy moods he wrote a ſeries of Eſſays under the title of THE HYPOCONDRIACK, which appeared in a periodical publication about the year 1782, and which he had thoughts of collecting into a volume."

We ſhall only add, that the portrait of this gentleman, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, is one of his happieſt works, being admirably painted, a correct likeneſs, and extremely characteriſtick; and that the engraving which accompanies this memoir, is as faithful a repreſentation of a picture as perhaps ever was made. I must add that in a very delicate, wrought plate it is a close likeness of the original picture, as well as Mr Bartolozzi — ever did.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM